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SALT-2 'Is Dead,' U.S. Says, Despite Reagan's Remarks

WASHINGTON — The White House declared Thursday that the SALT-2 arms treaty was "dead" and that any future decisions on arms reduction made by the United States would be based on Soviet

more positive tilt Wednesday night, Mr. Reagan said, "Now we've got several months before we reach that point." In a reference to Soviet arms offers, he added, "On that basis we're going to see if we cannot persuade them to join in the things they're talking about — arms reduction."

ON PAGE 3

Mr. Reagan said he did not have evidence of widespread Israeli spying in the U.S.
A new space shuttle was endorsed by the president.

behavior in key areas of arms policy.

Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, said, "SALT is dead. The SALT treaty no longer exists."

His statement appeared aimed at clarifying remarks made by President Ronald Reagan during a news conference Wednesday night that apparently softened the U.S. position on the unratified 1979 Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty.

Under repeated questioning, Mr. Reagan refused to say definitively if the United States would go over the treaty limits.

His reluctance contrasted with his announcement last month that it made no sense for the United States to abide by what he called a "fatally flawed" treaty while, he said, the Soviet Union violated it.

Mr. Reagan said then that he would go ahead later this year with deployment of the 131st B-52 bomber equipped with cruise missiles, putting the United States over the limit contained in SALT-2.

If Moscow radically modified its policies, including halting its military buildup, that would be taken into account, the president had said.

The statement caused consternation among the NATO allies.

Appearing to give his policy a



The Reverend Beyers Naude, right, of the South African Council of Churches, during a raid Thursday on a building in Johannesburg that houses anti-apartheid organizations.

Soviet Has Plane Based in Nicaragua To Fly Reconnaissance, U.S. Asserts

By Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The White House has said that a Soviet reconnaissance plane based in Nicaragua had been flying missions there to help the Sandinista government.

"This is the first time that a Soviet photo reconnaissance aircraft has been based in Nicaragua," Edward P. Djerejian, a White House spokesman, said on Wednesday.

He said the plane carried "Soviet Aerialist" markings and presumably is being flown by Soviet pilots.

U.S. officials expressed certainty that the plane's crew was largely or entirely Russian.

The announcement came hours after the director of central intelligence, William J. Casey, told legis-

lators that the Soviet Union was sending the aircraft over Nicaragua to help the Sandinistas gather information and intelligence.

Administration officials said later that the plane, an AN-30, was assisting Managua in its war

against U.S.-supported rebels, known as "contras."

The disclosure comes about two weeks before the House of Representatives plans to take up the administration's request for \$100 million in aid to the Nicaraguan rebels. The president is seeking \$70

million in military aid and about \$30 million in nonmilitary aid.

In recent days, the White House has stepped up efforts to gather congressional support for the measure, amid warnings of increasing Soviet involvement in Nicaragua.

Over the weekend, administration officials said that the Soviet Union had resumed direct arms shipments and that a sizable delivery of military supplies was made by a Soviet freighter in early May.

Officials said President Ronald Reagan was to make the announcement Wednesday night during his nationally broadcast news conference but was unwittingly upstaged by Mr. Casey.

After the central intelligence director told the legislators in the afternoon, several members of Congress who attended the briefing discussed the comments with reporters, who then sought clarification from the White House. Late Wednesday, the White House issued its statement.

"A Soviet AN-30 photo reconnaissance aircraft has been recently identified in Nicaragua. The aircraft was seen at Sandino International Airport in early May 1986," Mr. Djerejian said.

"The aircraft carries Soviet Aerialist markings and presumably is being flown by Soviet pilots. This is the first time that a Soviet photo reconnaissance aircraft has been based in Nicaragua. Such aircraft are capable of both photo reconnaissance and photo mapping operations. Both such missions would be of assistance to the Sandinistas in their counterinsurgency operations. The plane has flown four missions since it has been to Nicaragua."

The Antonov plane generally carries a crew of five as well as two photographer-surveyors. The range of the plane, which is the first specialized aerial survey craft produced in the Soviet Union, is 1,634 miles, (2,630 kilometers) according to Jane's All the World's Aircraft.

Mr. Casey made the initial disclosure about the Soviet plane to legislative supporters of contra aid at a White House meeting that was attended by President Reagan.

■ 8 Treated 'Inhumanely'

Eight West Germans, gaunt but unimpaired, said they were treated "inhumanely" by the Nicaraguan rebels who held them captive for 25 days, United Press International reported from Managua.

At a news conference Wednesday, a day after their release, the West Germans blamed the Reagan administration for the kidnapping because of its support for the rebels.

South Africa Imposes State of Emergency

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — The South African government imposed a state of emergency across the country Thursday and detained hundreds of anti-apartheid activists in an apparent effort to crush



Malcolm Fraser, a member of the Commonwealth group seeking a solution in South Africa, urged Western nations on Thursday to impose economic sanctions on Pretoria. The group said sanctions were the only available pressure tactic.

RELATED ARTICLES

■ The rand rallied, but analysts fear a crisis in South African financial markets. Page 18.

■ The emergency decree was condemned abroad. Page 6.

dissent before the 10th anniversary of the Soweto uprisings on Monday.

President Pieter W. Botha, addressing Parliament in Cape Town, said he had ordered the emergency because "the ordinary laws of the land at present on the statute book are inadequate to enable the government to ensure the security of the public and to maintain public order."

"In fact," he said, "the government possesses intelligence regarding plans which have been made by radical and revolutionary elements for the coming days, which pose real danger for all population groups in the country." He offered no further details.

At least 300 persons reportedly were seized in the first wave of detentions. The initial response of government opponents who are in hiding was that the clampdown would provoke violence.

"Removing responsible leaders of the people has effectively paved the way for a bloodbath in the country," said Murphy Morobe, a fugitive spokesman for the United Democratic Front.

The United Democratic Front, which claims a following of two million people, is the biggest non-parliamentary opposition group in the country. Its supporters were

numbered among those detained Thursday along with church and labor leaders.

[Bishop Desmond M. Tutu, the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize winner and Anglican archbishop-elect of Cape Town, said, "Only intervention by the outside world can avoid Armageddon. What is the outside world waiting for?" The Associated Press reported from Johannesburg.]

Many black political activists had gone into hiding over the past week in anticipation of the decree.

The impression created by the decree, analysts said, was of a government that is set against conciliation with its black majority and ready to risk the opprobrium of outsiders in pursuing a forceful settlement of its crisis.

South Africa lifted a seven-month partial state of emergency

on March 7 that was used to detain 8,000 to 12,000 people without trial.

That decree gave security forces wide powers to arrest people without charge and to conduct searches without a warrant, as well as immunity from prosecution for acts undertaken to enforce the state of emergency.

But the measures failed to halt the daily protests and violence that have claimed far more than 1,600 lives since September 1984.

The previous decree applied to districts near the main cities of Johannesburg, Cape Town and Port Elizabeth, but Thursday's order covers the entire country.

The move coincided with the publication in London of a report by a seven-member Commonwealth

See SOUTH AFRICA, Page 6

U.K. Coalition Split Over Arms Liberals, Social Democrats at Odds Over Nuclear Missiles

By Karen DeYoung
Washington Post Service

LONDON — Fresh from recent by-election successes and riding high in public opinion polls, the two-party alliance that lays claim to an amorphous "center" in British politics has stumbled over a crucial issue on the road to national power.

A long-festering disagreement between the Liberal and Social Democratic parties over Britain's future as a nuclear power erupted Wednesday with the publication of a "joint" defense document that one half of the alliance leadership, former Foreign Secretary David Owen of the Social Democrats, said does not represent his views.

Both parties agree that Britain should not go ahead with plans to expand its independent nuclear deterrent with four new submarines equipped with U.S.-made Trident missiles.

The \$15-billion Trident program would increase Britain's nuclear arsenal from 64 warheads to more than 500. It is the keystone of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's plans for nuclear modernization, destined to begin within the next several years as the existing four-submarine Polaris system becomes obsolete and is phased out.

The dispute between the Social Democrats and the Liberals is over whether the alliance should commit itself now to a cheaper, smaller replacement for Polaris, as Mr. Owen has advocated, or look forward to a nonnuclear future for Britain once Polaris is gone, a position dear to



David Owen

the pacifist hearts of the Liberals.

It was to resolve their differences that the alliance two years ago established a joint commission on defense. In addition to canceling the Trident missile system, the commission report recommended that the alliance work to strengthen the Atlantic side of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in its dealings with the United States, place more NATO reliance on conventional weapons, and push for successful East-West arms-control negotiations.

The report leaves the question of

replacing Polaris open, however. "Polaris does not need to be replaced now," it says. "No decision on whether and, if so, how British nuclear weapons should be maintained beyond Polaris can properly be made except in the light of certain important criteria," including the status of arms negotiations, the cost of available alternatives and the opinions of Britain's European allies.

That position, designed to paper over the disagreement and postpone an alliance-splitting decision, has been branded by Mr. Owen as "fudging and muddling" that "would get, and would deserve, a belly laugh from the British electorate."

The issue of Britain's nuclear status does not appear at the moment to be weighing heavily on the minds of an electorate concerned about unemployment and whether it wants a third term of Thatcherism.

Mr. Owen believes indecision on defense is a wedge that can be exploited from both ends of the political spectrum. It will, he believes, contribute to the overall charge that the "so-called alliance" is a wishy-washy group of politicians who do not agree on much except their dislike of Mrs. Thatcher and Labor.

For the Liberals, what has become a single-handed campaign by the often flamboyant Mr. Owen seems likely to put more of a spotlight on their divisions than the report itself.

Already the governing Conservatives

See OWEN, Page 6

Lange Plans To Moderate A-Ship Ban

United Press International

WELLINGTON, New Zealand — Prime Minister David Lange said Thursday that he planned to soften proposed legislation to ban ships that are nuclear-powered or carry nuclear weapons, because of strong British and U.S. objections.

Mr. Lange, returning from a two-week European tour, said he was prepared to make changes in the wording of the legislation so that New Zealand would not be viewed as making public statements about whether particular Western warships carried nuclear armaments.

Mr. Lange said that Britain was concerned that a ban on particular ships would give the impression it had given New Zealand "inside information" on whether its vessels carried nuclear weapons.

"I am perfectly prepared to see a change in the legislation which would mean that when we accept a ship visit," he said, "we make it abundantly clear that we do so because we have made the judgment that the ship is nuclear-free and not because we have been given inside information." The legislation is to be introduced in the Parliament in September.

Because the United States neither confirms nor denies the presence of nuclear weapons aboard its ships, New Zealand refused to allow a U.S. destroyer to dock in February 1985. In retaliation, the

See LANGE, Page 6



Colonel Moamer Qadhafi on television Wednesday night in what was called a live speech.

Reporters Go to Libya to See Qadhafi Reappear in Public, but He Doesn't

By John Kifner
New York Times Service

TRIPOLI, Libya — Colonel Moamer Qadhafi failed to turn up Wednesday night at what Libyan officials had said would be his first major public appearance since the U.S. air strike against Libya on April 15.

Instead, Colonel Qadhafi, puffily faced and with bags under his eyes, delivered a rambling speech for an

hour and 50 minutes, broadcast by the government-run television system and relayed by loudspeakers on public buildings. There was no official explanation for the change.

More than 30 Western journalists, including representatives of major U.S. newspapers, wire services, magazines and television networks, were invited to witness Colonel Qadhafi's reappearance.

Officials had said the Libyan leader was to show up at a rally marking the anniversary of the departure of Americans from Wheelus Air Force Base here in 1970, less than a year after the colonel and fellow officers seized power. The anniversary is a major holiday for the Libyans.

Colonel Qadhafi is said by Western diplomats to have been badly shaken by the U.S. air raid, launched in reprisal for what Washington said was his backing of terrorism.

His failure to appear at the rally caused speculation among diplomats that he was too depressed, ill or fearful for his safety to go out in public.

There was also speculation that Colonel Qadhafi was being pressured by his colleagues to diminish his role as the sole revolutionary leader and accept a more collective leadership.

Colonel Qadhafi's voice was low, hesitant and somewhat uncertain as he began his speech, but it became more excited as he went on, then began to trail off again near the end.

He began speaking, Arabic-speakers said, in something close to classical Arabic, but lapsed into Bedouin dialect.

The television flashed the Arabic word for "live" on the screen a

number of times during the speech, but American television technicians who watched said it appeared to have been taped in advance. The pouches under Colonel Qadhafi's eyes showed distinctly, his usually fluid speech was halting and he frequently looked down, away from the camera.

As the speech wandered from topic to topic, Colonel Qadhafi several times expressed disappointment with the movement of nations professing nonalignment and vowed to join the Soviet bloc. He spoke repeatedly of Arab unity and called for the overthrow of other Arab governments, particularly that of Jordan.

"We don't have long-distance missiles to use but we have other things," Colonel Qadhafi said at one point, referring to means to counter U.S. military strength. "We have suicide squads, so there is a deterrent."

"We are capable of striking America and we are capable of exhausting it," he said, according to translations by Arabic-speaking journalists. No official transcript was made available.

The Libyan leader indicated several times that he felt the United States would strike again and he

See LIBYA, Page 6

INSIDE

GENERAL NEWS

■ Filipinos celebrate a holiday, but the nation's economic outlook remains bleak. Page 2.

■ United Nations officials said that a Romanian colleague was being held against his will in Bucharest. Page 5.

■ Secretary of State Shultz has decided a new trip to the Middle East is pointless with hopes for peace now so dim. Page 3.

■ IRA amendments to the U.S. tax bill have been rejected by the Senate. Page 3.

■ On farms in the United States, a certain faith emerges amid anguish. Insights, Page 5.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ U.S. retail sales fell 0.1 percent in May. Page 13.

■ Beecham Group PLC will sell some interests and concentrate on its core businesses. Page 13.



Two regulars on a beach in Goa. Travel, Page 7.

Israel Offers Proposal for Lebanon Pullout

By Nicolas B. Tatro
The Associated Press

JERUSALEM — Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin says Israel is willing to withdraw its remaining forces from Lebanon if the Shiite Muslim militia Amal agrees to keep the border area quiet.

"If Amal is ready to sit with us, even discreetly, and make any security arrangements that will keep the border quiet, we see no problem in pulling our forces back across," Mr. Rabin said in an interview Wednesday.

The defense minister said he had told a United Nations undersecretary, Marrack Goulding, earlier this month that he was ready to explore the possibility of Amal's taking over in areas it controls.

"We made it clear to the undersecretary of the United Nations, Mr. Goulding, that we are ready pragmatically to check to what extent Amal is capable of maintaining tranquility," he said. "Wherever there will be tranquility there is no need for Israeli presence."

Israel has only a few hundred troops in southern Lebanon, with much larger forces poised along the border. The Israeli Army patrols a zone in southern Lebanon and sponsors a predominantly Christian militia with 2,000 fighters.

Amal, which has an estimated 6,000 fighters in southern Lebanon, is supported by the predominantly Shiite population of one million and controls most of the territory south of the Awali River, 30 miles (50 kilometers) from Israel.

Mr. Rabin indicated that any accord would be limited to the Mediterranean coast and villages in the interior, where Amal's strength is concentrated, and that Israel would not agree to an extension of Amal control to Christian areas or the Bekaa Valley of eastern Lebanon.

Mr. Rabin noted that so far there has been no sign of a willingness on the part of the Shiites to negotiate with Israel.

"Amal has so far refused whatsoever to make any deal, openly or discreetly with us," Mr. Rabin said

and added that, for this reason, Israel had no choice but to keep "a security zone mainly based on the South Lebanon Army."

Israel withdrew the bulk of its forces from Lebanon one year ago after the government decided to abandon United Nations-mediated talks with the Lebanese Army.

Shiite leaders in southern Lebanon have demanded the withdrawal of Israeli troops, the disbanding of the Israeli-backed militia and the dismantling of the security zone, a huffer strip extending about 3 to 9 miles inside Lebanon.

In a recent interview in the port city of Tyre, Amal's south Lebanon commander, Daoud Daoud, said Israel should dismantle the security zone and refused "either direct or indirect negotiations."

However, Mr. Daoud raised the possibility, first presented by the Amal leader, Nabih Berri, that any talks be held between governments in the framework of the Israel-Lebanon Mixed Armistice Commission, a United Nations agency set

up in 1949 to monitor the truce after the first Arab-Israeli war.

Israel maintains that the UN commission is defunct on the ground that Lebanon joined in the 1967 war against Israel.

Meanwhile, Israel released on Thursday five Lebanese Shiite Muslims it captured in February during a search of southern Lebanese villages for guerrilla suspects.

Lebanon Seeks Syrian Help

Prime Minister Rashid Karami and other Moslem leaders arrived in Damascus on Thursday to plead for Syrian help to end 18 days of fighting between the Palestinians and the Amal militia, United Press International reported from Beirut.

The Damascus radio said their visit coincided with talks by Syrian and Iranian officials on the Lebanese crisis.

As the delegation left the Lebanese capital, fighting broke out again between Shiite Moslem Amal militias and Palestinian forces in three refugee camps.

WORLD CUP SOCCER

Thursday's Results

Brazil 3, Northern Ireland 0
Spain 3, Algeria 0

Match details and expanded sports news, Pages 10-11.

Page 9
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Hope (and Problems) in Manila

Behind Independence Festivities, Economy Looks Bleak

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

MANILA — In a speech Thursday marking the Philippines' independence from Spain in 1898, President Corason C. Aquino said the mood of the nation could be summed up in these words: free and full of hope.

About 10,000 people clustered around the grandstand in Luneta Park to hear Mrs. Aquino speak in the national language, Tagalog. Many thousands more joined the procession of marchers, bands, dancers and floats that took about three hours to pass by the dais where Mrs. Aquino and leading members of her administration sat.

Mrs. Aquino had called for a festive occasion on the day marking the Philippines' independence because, she said, it was "the first meaningful independence day after 14 years of Marcos' dictatorship."

Foreign and local analysts agree that the country's 55 million people have much to celebrate politically. But from an economic standpoint, they said, the situation is bleak.

national Monetary Fund, the Asian Development Bank and the governments of the United States, Japan, West Germany and Australia. He told them that Filipinos were "looking for economic recovery after years of sacrifice and we dare not disappoint them."

Mr. Ongpin and other moderates in the Aquino administration fear that if their promise to raise living standards for the mass of the people remains unfulfilled for too long, the Communist-led insurgency will make significant gains on a tide of resentment against the government.

Official statistics show that the economy contracted by 6.8 percent in 1984 and 3.8 percent last year, taking living standards back to where they were in 1975.

In January, the official unemployment rate was 12 percent. Western diplomats put the figure at 20 to 30 percent. Joblessness is likely to rise as more and more young people enter the job market and thousands of Filipinos who work in the Middle East, which is hit by recession, come home.

government is seeking easier repayment terms.

Mr. Ongpin said in Tokyo that the cabinet had decided that the economy had to be expanded to provide an additional one million jobs by the end of next year.

He also said the economy had to be restructured in the short-term through tax reforms, trade liberalization and promotion of private-sector activity.

The Aquino administration said there have already been some notable improvements.

Mr. Ongpin has said that more than 70 percent of the nation's immediate needs for foreign support for the budget are covered by confirmed or pending commitments.

Mrs. Aquino noted last week that the country's foreign exchange reserves had risen 85 percent to almost \$1.7 billion. She said that inflation, which averaged 50 percent in 1984 and 23 percent last year, had fallen to 2.1 percent and that interest rates had dropped sharply.

Mr. Villegas predicted Tuesday that economic growth would pick up in the second half of the year, offsetting a contraction of 2 to 3 percent in the first six months.



Corason Aquino raises the Philippine flag on Thursday in celebrations in Manila marking independence from Spain.

ment, and Victoria Toensing, a U.S. deputy assistant attorney general.

A spokesman at the U.S. Embassy in Manila said that it was the first formal agreement between Washington and the Aquino government.

ends that Westinghouse Electric Co. paid \$80 million in fees to a close associate of Mr. Marcos for the awarding of a contract in 1976 to construct a nuclear power plant and that Mr. Marcos eventually received most of the money.

Westinghouse has denied any impropriety.

Sri Lanka Will Offer Plan to End Violence

United Press International

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — The Sri Lankan government said Thursday it would formulate a plan next week to end ethnic violence that has claimed scores of lives in the past six weeks.

A government spokesman said the plan, to be released June 18, also could end Indian mediation efforts.

No details of the plan were disclosed but a ministerial source said that Sri Lanka will summon a conference of all official opposition political parties on June 25 in an attempt to achieve agreement on ways to handle the crisis.

The government of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India has attempted to mediate between the Hindu Tamil minority population of Indian descent and the majority Buddhist Sinhalese to end the civil strife, which has increased since the bombing of an Air Lanka jetliner on May 3 killed 16 persons.

Attacks by separatist Tamils killed at least 23 persons Wednesday in bombings in the northern port city of Trincomalee and near the capital, Colombo. Fifty Tamils have been arrested in connection with those bombings, a military spokesman said.

WORLD BRIEFS

Waldheim's Wife Was in Nazi Party

VIENNA (Reuters) — Elisabeth Waldheim, wife of the Austrian president-elect, Kurt Waldheim, was a member of the Nazi Party three years but left it before marrying him, a Waldheim spokesman said Thursday.

Mrs. Waldheim had been a member of the female equivalent of the Hitler Youth organization and was automatically transferred to the Party rolls at the age of 18 in 1940, the spokesman said.

"Before she married Dr. Waldheim in December 1943 she was party at the wish of her fiancé and on the basis of her own conviction and stopped paying her dues," the spokesman said. Mr. Waldheim has been criticized over his role in a German Army unit in the East during World War II. He won last Sunday's presidential election, repeatedly denying charges that he was involved in war crimes.

Senate Panel Backs Extradition

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted Thursday, 15-2, to recommend ratification of a U.S. extradition treaty that would make it easier for Britain to bring back Irish guerrillas to trial.

The treaty would eliminate language in a 1972 accord that extradition when a fugitive can prove that his crimes were politically motivated. Both the full Senate and President Ronald Reagan must approve the treaty.

Ex-Hostage Heads U.S. Presbyterian

MINNEAPOLIS (UPI) — The Reverend Benjamin Weir, who was held hostage in Lebanon for 16 months, has been elected to head the United Presbyterian Church in the United States. He said he plans to use his position to work for the release of four Americans still held in Lebanon.

"I feel a very great responsibility toward them," Mr. Weir said of the hostages, whom he came to know before his release in September. "That was a very profound experience for me." In accepting congratulations for his election to a church general assembly on Wednesday, Mr. Weir, 62, wore a yellow ribbon on his lapel as a reminder of the hostages.

Hu Criticizes Soviet on Accident

BONN (Reuters) — The leader of the Chinese Communist Party, Hu Yaobang, criticized the Soviet Union on Thursday for failing to tell neighboring countries promptly about the nuclear reactor disaster at Chernobyl.

The West German government spokesman, Friedhelm Ost, said Hu, who started a five-day visit here, had also welcomed German Helmut Kohl's call for an international conference on nuclear reactor safety during brief talks with the chancellor. Mr. Hu said China would attend any such gathering.

Carbide Accepts Ruling on Bhopal

DANBURY, Connecticut (UPI) — Union Carbide Corp. announced Thursday acceptance of a court decision to move to India the lawsuit filed in the 1984 Bhopal chemical leak in which more than 2,000 people were killed and more than 200,000 were injured.

A Union Carbide spokesman, Harvey Cohen, said the company's decision was based on clarifications made this week by Judge Keenan of U.S. District Court in New York. Judge Keenan ruled on June 12 that the lawsuit should be tried in India. The clarifications include the right of appeal, the right to discovery and the limitation of judgments to the company alone.

For the Record

The dissolution of Northern Ireland's assembly was announced Thursday by the British government, which said the body had failed to meet Catholics and Protestants together.

Spanish fishing boats lifted a blockade of the French border port of Hendaye on Thursday after their owners received assurances that would reopen on their claim to fishing rights in an area off the French coast.

Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson of Sweden has called off a trip to later this month for security reasons, a Social Democratic Party official said Thursday. "The decision has been made because the assassination of Olof Palme has not been cleared up yet," he added.

Argentine labor unions called a general strike for Friday against the civilian government of President Raúl Alfonsín to protest an austerity plan that includes salary cutbacks.

DOONESBURY



Young Philippine Mayor: Foot Soldier in Battle for Reform

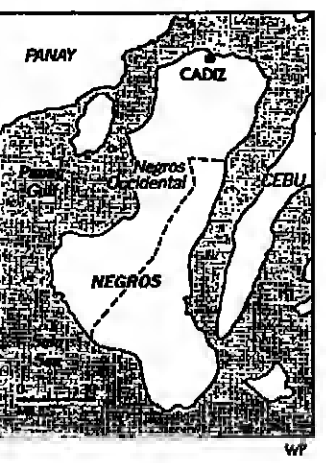
By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

CADIZ, Philippines — Rowena Guanzon gave up a lucrative practice as a corporate attorney with a leading law firm in Manila to return here, her home town.

She did so at the request of a relative of President Corason C. Aquino to lead the moderate opposition alliance challenging supporters of Ferdinand E. Marcos in last February's elections.

Now Ms. Guanzon, a slim 28-year-old, is mayor of the capital of Negros del Norte province in the central Philippines. She is one of a largely inexperienced group of appointed local officials who have been told by the Aquino government to carry reform into the towns, villages and countryside.

"I'm running the town on a very low cash resource," she said in an interview. Cadiz has 90,000 residents and Ms. Guanzon, who once studied in the United States, says nearly half the population is either jobless or underemployed.



and that employees are now paid on time. "But it's hard to start economic recovery," she said. "I don't expect any help from the national government. It has a big deficit. And there's virtually no industry on Negros island apart from sugar."

years. The industry suffered under the weight of a government monopoly run by political allies of Mr. Marcos, plunging world sugar prices and the spread of Communist insurgency into the lowland areas of Negros where the sugar is grown and crushed.

Many of the island's three million people are impoverished sugar workers.

A survey by UNICEF, the United Nations Children's Fund, published in April found that "malnutrition, often in its most life-threatening degree," was ravaging the children of Negros.

The study revealed that more than 140,000 children, about 40 percent of the children up to age 14 in Negros Occidental province, were suffering from severe malnutrition.

"The Communists will overtake us. Our revolution is an unfinished one," she said. "There was a political revolution last February, but not an economic or social one."

The young mayor says guerrillas of the Communist New People's Army are stronger in Negros del Norte than they were a year ago, although she does not think they can expand their base much more "because they just can't afford to feed and support more people."

Ms. Guanzon recalls that in high school, one of her friends was Victoria Justina, "a brilliant girl" now reputed to be a top Communist leader in Negros.

"She went to the hills to join the guerrillas when she was only 15 or 16 when Marcos declared martial law in the Philippines in 1972," Ms. Guanzon said.

Why? "I think," Ms. Guanzon said, "that it was the injustice of the Marcos regime, the polarization of the few rich and the many poor. She was a very sensitive girl and more progressive than us."

some of what they've got, we won't be able to hold things much longer."

But Ms. Guanzon said that despite resistance from Armando Gustilo, a sugar magnate and Marcos associate, "more people are joining us." Mr. Gustilo is the province's former governor and served three terms in the National Assembly.

She said the level of political consciousness, long dulled by a chain of dependence and patronage linking workers to landowners, is rising. And many sugar planters in Negros, she added, are becoming aware of the need to cooperate with the government in providing part of their land to the poor.

300,000 Left Homeless By Flooding in Andes

By Tim Johnson
United Press International

LIMA — Flooding of Lake Titicaca high in the Andes has left 300,000 peasants homeless and destroyed their crops, triggering battles over what little dry farmland is left in the ancient homeland of the Incas.

Torrential rains that ended six weeks ago filled the lake to eight and one-half feet (two and one-half meters) above normal, almost doubling the highest level on record.

Although the lake has receded 18 inches (46 centimeters) since then, officials fear that melting snow in the Andes may raise the level again.

Assuming average snow melt and rainfall from now on, they said it could take five years for the lake to drain back to normal.

At least 75,000 families around Lake Titicaca lost their crops and are dependent on donations until the next harvest in 10 months.

"The food crisis really is just beginning," said José Ahumada Vásquez, Peru's general director of national development.

The disaster exacerbated existing unrest because of inequities in land ownership around the lake, where only 20 percent of families own their own plots. Clashes have occurred between rival groups looking for dry land to farm.

Marxist Shining Path rebels have moved into the area "precisely to take advantage of the misfortune," Mr. Ahumada said. In the last four months, he said, guerrillas have killed two regional governors and bombed several public buildings in the region.

Lake Titicaca, 122 miles (197 kilometers) long and 45 miles wide at its widest point, is the highest navigable body of water in the world. It is 12,500 feet above sea level on the Altiplano plateau and forms part of the border between Peru and Bolivia. The average depth is 922 feet.

The Altiplano was the birthplace of the Inca Empire more than six centuries ago.

Over the last three months, tents, medicine and emergency relief from about 30 countries have arrived. About a third of the homeless are living in tents and plastic shelters.

More than 50 villages around the lake have been inundated and water covers wharfs and some streets in the Peruvian city of Puno and the Bolivian towns of Desaguadero and Guasqui.

In Peru, officials said 150,000 peasants had been left homeless and another 150,000 had been seriously affected.

On the Bolivian side, 140,000 peasants lost homes and part of their crops, and the homes of another 20,000 peasants were damaged, the Bolivian civil defense director, Luis Deza, said.

Although almost \$10 million in emergency aid has arrived and another \$5 million is pledged, relief efforts have been hindered.

Some Courts In U.S. Told to Drop Jury Trials

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Federal court officials have ordered a halt to new jury trials of civil lawsuits in U.S. district courts beginning next week because the government has run out of money to pay jurors.

The moratorium, which does not extend to ongoing trials, was ordered Wednesday and will remain in effect until Congress passes a supplemental appropriations bill containing \$3.8 million in added funds for the courts, according to Edward V. Garabedian, assistant director for personnel and financial management of the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts.

The impasse stems from delays by the House and Senate in working out differences between varying bills designed to help separate agencies hard hit by cutbacks under the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings measure to reduce the federal deficit.

He added that he had been unable to find any of the companies in the standard Dun & Bradstreet or Standard & Poor rosters.

In response to questions, Mr. Conahan said there was no evidence that the contras had not received the goods and services indicated on the receipts held by the Humanitarian Aid office.

Mr. Barnes, the Maryland Democrat, said he would try to subpoena the Cayman Island bank records and would turn over all evidence to the Justice Department for possible production.

U.S. Experts Suspect Diversion of 'Contra' Aid

By Joanne Omang
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Several million dollars in U.S. aid to Nicaraguan "contra" rebels has been traced to offshore banks, obscure corporations and the Honduran armed forces, raising questions about whether the money was illegally diverted, according to congressional investigators.

The commander in chief of one Central American country received a check on Jan. 10 for \$450,000 from a company that had been given U.S. funds to supply goods to the rebels, according to Frank C. Conahan, director of international affairs for the General Accounting Office. Three other checks totaling \$386,689 went to that country's armed forces, Mr. Conahan said Wednesday.

The country was later identified as Honduras by Representative Michael D. Barnes, Democrat of Maryland, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on Western Hemisphere affairs. The commander was General Walter López Reyes, who was replaced Feb. 1 but remains on active duty.

Mr. Barnes said the revelations were "shocking" and provided "evidence of criminal activity" in the diversion of funds intended to pay for medicine, clothing and food.

Republicans in Congress agreed that any violations of law should be prosecuted but said the GAO testimony was not conclusive. They said some money paid to the Honduran military could have been used to provide aid to the contras, and that legislation providing for aid to the contras made documentation difficult.

The Honduran Embassy had no immediate comment.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz charged Thursday that congressional opponents of aid to the Nicaraguan rebels had fabricated the charges about misuse of U.S. funds, United Press International reported from Washington.

"This is just a little side chase that people are trying to concoct to somehow divert attention from the real point here," Mr. Shultz said of the report. He said earlier nonmilitary aid earmarked for the rebels had "basically gotten through."

Mr. Conahan insisted that "there is enough evidence to be concerned that humanitarian assistance may not be reaching the intended beneficiaries."

The disclosures come shortly before Congress was to vote on President Ronald Reagan's request for \$100 million in new military and nonmilitary aid to the rebels, who are fighting to oust the Sandinist government of Nicaragua.

Bosco Matamoros, spokesman for the largest rebel group, the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, said the hearing was a political exercise set up "to paralyze U.S. policy" on the contras.

Mr. Conahan said the GAO had examined records of 14 U.S. bank accounts into which the U.S. Treasury had paid \$14.1 million by last May 10. "Payments were made to parties which in no way submitted documentation" that would indicate they had supplied anything to the contras, he added.

One broker's records showed he had received \$3.3 million from the Nicaraguan Humanitarian Aid Office, which runs the U.S. program for the State Department, but had paid only \$150,000 to accounts in Central America.

The rest went to companies and individuals in the United States and to offshore bank accounts in the Cayman Islands and the Bahamas "which do not appear to be suppliers in the region," Mr. Conahan said.

Foreign Minister Madrigal Nieto of Costa Rica said that the draft treaty "has no mechanisms for verification and control in relation to agreements in the military, political and arms-control area."

Foreign Minister Rodolfo Castillo Claromonte of El Salvador said the governments of El Salvador, Costa Rica, Honduras and Guatemala were drafting a counterproposal.

Costa Rica, El Salvador Reject Contadora Draft

Reuters

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica — The foreign ministers of El Salvador and Costa Rica have rejected the latest draft of a Central American peace treaty and hinted that they might abandon the Contadora peace process altogether.

Foreign Minister Madrigal Nieto of Costa Rica said that the draft treaty "has no mechanisms for verification and control in relation to agreements in the military, political and arms-control area."

Foreign Minister Rodolfo Castillo Claromonte of El Salvador said the governments of El Salvador, Costa Rica, Honduras and Guatemala were drafting a counterproposal.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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All Will Know Why

The gradual warming of Earth's surface threatens incalculable damage to the present balance of life. It is the result of air pollution—a massive accumulation of carbon dioxide in the upper atmosphere, aggravated by the addition of other gases that are destroying the ozone layer. Testimony this week before a U.S. Senate subcommittee suggests that temperatures are rising faster than previous forecasts had shown. It is a powerful argument for increased reliance worldwide on nuclear power.

When people burn coal, gas or oil to generate electricity, they can get some of the pollutants out of the smoke, but the carbon dioxide is inherent. As the 4 billion people of the Third World press toward standards of living more closely approaching those enjoyed by the industrial countries' 1.1 billion, they are going to make and use more electricity. Perhaps the best reason for the United States to provide nuclear technology to China is the American interest in holding down the amount of coal smoke that, in their relentless drive to industrialize, the Chinese pour into the wind. The warming gives further urgency to energy conservation, a cause that has become less fashionable in a time when oil tanks are full to the brim. America has done a lot in the past dozen years to hold down the amount of fuel it burns, but it will have to do a lot more—and not only America.

The necessary international cooperation is going to be hard to organize. Most of the world still uses chlorofluorocarbons in aerosol sprays, although governments have known for some years that minute amounts of those gases greatly aggravate the greenhouse effect. One useful response to the rise in carbon dioxide is to plant more trees. But the countries whose forests are now being cut and cleared—most of them are close to the Equator—have few resources for that kind of work. Here is a thought to chill the hearts of Senators Gramm, Rodman and Hollings: If the United States wants to try to stabilize its climate, perhaps it is going to have to lay out serious amounts of money to support conservation and reforestation in Africa and South America.

If present projections are correct, danger lies ahead within the lifetime of most of the world's present population. By the 2020s, according to computations by NASA, average temperatures in the United States will have risen 9 degrees Fahrenheit. That would be the most severe swing in climate since the end of the last Ice Age. The effect on food supplies is incalculable.

What is likely to be the world's reaction to these warnings? Not much, at first. But as people begin to see the signs of this drastic change in climate, they will know what is happening, and why.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Support for Mexico

The Mexican peso has been falling erratically, signaling renewed troubles in the country's economy. The immediate causes are rising inflation and capital flight. Behind that looms the price of oil and the effect of its drop on a country that had become crucially dependent on it.

Mexicans are reportedly again discussing some sort of moratorium on payments of interest on their foreign debts. That could provide a measure of relief in the very short term, although it would not be likely to last long. The greatest strain is not in Mexico's foreign payments, but in its domestic budget. The decrease in oil prices has cut budget revenues by one-fourth since the beginning of the year. Mexico's deficit is now, in proportion to its economy, more than twice as large as that of the United States—and even harder to cure, for Mexico is now falling into another severe recession.

Mexico will need new loans again this year, and the negotiations are proving unusually difficult. The IMF will not provide more money until the Mexicans agree to reduce their budget deficit further. Until the IMF resumes lending, the commercial banks are reluctant to provide more money.

The Reagan administration, recognizing the dire character of Mexico's circumstances, is evidently trying to put an end to the recent spate of inflammatory and inaccurate attacks on Mexico. David C. Mul-

ford, assistant secretary of the Treasury for international affairs, observes that the Mexican government has already taken a number of important and, in political terms, unpleasant measures to strengthen the economy. "These difficult steps have not been given the recognition they deserve," he has told a subcommittee chaired by Senator Jesse Helms—the same panel that last month elicited wild testimony from other administration officials about drugs and corruption in Mexico. The Treasury appears to have decided not to assist Senator Helms in his vendetta against Mexico.

Mexico's boom ended abruptly four years ago when it ran out of money to meet its debts abroad, and since then Mexicans have been through a harsh period of recession and adjustment. Last year, diligence and patience seemed to be paying off with a return to growth and stability. Then oil prices broke. "Coming as it did after four years of economic adjustment," Mr. Mulford said, "this traumatic contraction was not only economically painful but politically demoralizing." Mr. Mulford was letting the Mexicans know that their exertions do not pass unnoticed. Unfortunately, there is still a great deal for them to do, none of it easy. But the implication is that, as long as they continue to work in good faith, they can expect support from the United States.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Spying Among Friends

No, it is not some "anti-Israeli" cabal in Washington that wonders whether Israel has yet made a clean breast of its espionage against the United States. Neither is it some group of naïfs who think friendly governments over snoop on each other. The issue in American eyes is limits, which the Israelis, in their understandable embarrassment over the Pollard affair, do not yet recognize.

The State Department, vaguely supported by the White House, says it is satisfied that Israel pursues no "official" espionage and that it has cooperated properly in the Pollard investigation. The Justice Department and FBI complain of only "selective" cooperation that leaves them uncertain about the extent of Israel's spying.

Jonathan Jay Pollard has pleaded guilty to spying for Israel on an indictment that implicates four Israeli co-conspirators, including Rafael Eitan, an intelligence veteran, and Brigadier General Avienn Sella, a senior air force commander. As described in court, their involvement with Mr. Pollard was so extensive that it is hard to credit Israel's claim that its officials conducted an unauthorized, "runaway" operation.

The espionage was, however, initiated by Mr. Pollard and conceivably lacked the approval of the highest officials in Jerusalem. If so, and if maintaining paid spies in the United States is a clear violation of Israeli policy, why have the main co-conspirators been moved on to positions of

stature and continuing trust? The question intersects with a currently hot issue inside Israel—the extent to which Prime Minister Shimon Peres may lack complete control over domestic intelligence.

Mr. Peres and his cabinet say they aided the Pollard prosecution, do not countenance spying in America and want the matter resolved without further damage to relations. The State Department agrees, but the FBI, presumably eyeing other suspect Israeli dealings, is pressing for more information. Mr. Peres condemns this badgering as an effort to "foul the atmosphere." His defense minister says that American officials are "out to get Israel."

Israel's leaders seem to underestimate the revulsion among Americans about the Pollard affair. Israel's warmest friends were shocked by the suborning of a U.S. intelligence official and by his generous pay from a government heavily subsidized by Americans. They think intelligence operations between friends should stop short of sponsoring treason by the citizens of the other country. If Israel accepts that distinction between its own agents' snooping and the suborning of treason, let it join in a clear policy declaration to that effect. If for some reason of vital security it ever felt compelled to cross that line, let it explain those old fears, and the circumstances, and firmly close this chapter of mistrust.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Toward a Freer South Korea?

South Korea's National Assembly is meeting in a special session that could determine the course of that country's internal policies for years to come. The purpose is to create a bipartisan committee to draft a new constitution, one that opposition groups insist must assure a more direct popular voice in national policies. If the effort succeeds, it could open the way to constitutional change well in advance of the scheduled 1988 presidential election. If it fails, anti-government violence is likely to increase, inviting even greater political repression. There are signs that both the government

and the main moderate opposition group, the New Korea Democratic Party, are alarmed by the more radical trend that demonstrations have taken lately. In the last few weeks, rallies staged in major cities by the NKDP have ended in violent clashes between small groups of extremists and the police. Since late April, four students have committed suicide—three of them by self-immolation—in acts of political protest.

The special National Assembly session will be considering more than constitutional change. What it does is also likely to go far in deciding whether South Korea is to have a placid or a troubled future.

—The Los Angeles Times.

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OPINION

Thatcher Totters but Where Is Labor?

By William Pfaff

LONDON — The "chicken American" phenomenon and President Reagan's conditional decision to abandon the SALT-2 arms limits have come at a bad time for Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. They have made her loyalty to Mr. Reagan and to the United States seem unwavering, which allows her critics to say that she has been used and abused by Washington.

Mrs. Thatcher's government is in serious difficulties; the press and the political class, vociferously morbid, are convinced that it is and draws near. What is interesting, though, is that there seems nothing except another Conservative government to take its place. The Labor Party does very well in polls but remains gravely divided internally. There is every reason to doubt that it is in a condition to win a general election.

The Alliance of Social Democrats and Liberals is handicapped by an electoral system in which the winner takes all and good seats count for zero. And it is divided, notably on whether Britain should maintain its nuclear deterrent.

There are two reasons for the Conservative government's decline — for "the smell of death" that has gathered around it, to quote Peter Jenkins of The Sunday Times.

The first is that its programs, conscientiously applied, have failed to put the economy convincingly on the way back to health. The recovery that began in 1981 is faltering. Unit labor costs are much above those in competitor countries, according to the OECD's analyses, while real wages have continued to rise more rapidly than in the other major industrial nations. The public, including the Conservative Party's supporters, has become increasingly troubled by a deterioration in schools and health services.

The second cause of Mrs. Thatcher's difficulties is that she is losing the party's confidence. Her manner of governing has been to work closely with a kitchen cabinet of unofficial advisers and to deal arrogantly with the real cabinet.

In the British system that can work while the government is a success. When the government is not, it doesn't. The cabinet is made up of people of independent authority, who have their own skins to save; and the Tory party itself has never

displayed much compunction about ridding itself of potential election losers.

Labor's new leader, Neil Kinnock, has made his party a great deal more attractive to middle-class voters than it has been in recent years. It nonetheless remains the prisoner of the British trade union movement, whose bloc votes dominate its conventions and platform. It remains under a powerful and politically baleful influence from the anti-democratic far left.

Labor's problems are suggested by figures recently published on individual memberships. Of 313,000 individual members, nearly half — 140,000 — are described as "unwaged." That is, they don't have a job. It is quite possible that some of these "unwaged" declare themselves as such in order to pay cut-rate dues to the party. It is also true that active members of a party are not necessarily representative of those who vote for it. It nonetheless is hard to disagree with the writer in the Daily Telegraph who said recently that the party's membership "must now be stupendously untypical of the nation as a whole, further estranged than ever not only from the professional and business classes but also from skilled and supervisory workers."

This is reflected in the party leadership's difficulty in purging Trotskyists who have become a force in the trade union movement and in many local Labor Party organizations.

In the United States, the wild men and women tend to be on the right these days — survivalists, gun-mutts, conspiracy theorists — but these have only recently taken up "entryism" and tried to take over local elements of the major party organizations, as the Lyndon LaRouche people have done in Illinois and California.

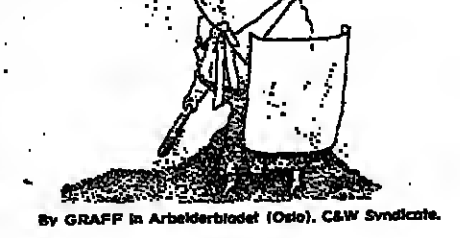
In Britain today, the wild ones are mostly on the left, and the Labor Party, its programs and its governing committees are what they have struggled, with considerable success, to influence. They devote time and energy to the job, and as a result have much more effect on Labor's affairs than their numbers would warrant. This contin-

ues to put off the moderate voters necessary to put Labor once again into national power.

Labor also suffers from the defection of a part of its old constituency and moderate leadership to the Social Democratic Party, formed five years ago, which subsequently formed an alliance with the venerable Liberal Party.

There is an invalid government in London, without an apparent successor. Politics abhorring a vacuum, that will not last. The odds are that the Tories will succeed themselves, but that they will also, in all decent or possibly indecent haste, push Mrs. Thatcher aside. That is hypothesis. A certainty is that she won't go quietly.

International Herald Tribune
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By GRAFF in Arbeitertribune (1980). CAW Syndicate.

The French Look Again At Tehran

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — Even the French seemed to have been won over with some distance at the forced departure last September of Masoud Rajavi, leader of the Mojahidin, who had taken refuge in France alongside thousands of other Iranians with assorted views.

As further details emerge, the government's decision does not seem to have been a political one. Rather, it seems to have been an attempt to correct a political mistake and restore some balance between heavily pro-Iraqi French policy. The French are seeking more normal relations with Iran, reportedly on the point of arms sales.

There is next to nothing, of course, the ostensible reason for Mr. Rajavi's being obliged to leave: that his political activity, by his own admission, had violated the traditions of the Mojahidin. The ayatollah, who Mr. Rajavi supported in the revolutionary era, learned well how to conduct his relations with the French. Earlier, from his base in Iraq, he was not nearly as effective in stirring people against the Shah.

However, other Iranian refugees living in France were neither so nor worried by Mr. Rajavi's presence. One of them, who arrived recently, called him a "Khomeini Rouge," a fanatic who would like to rekindle mass murder and waves of violence in his country if he could.

The Iraqis welcomed him with great honors, expecting that he would help them in their struggle against the Mojahidin, which has been financed by Iraq for some time. The organization is openly hostile to Iranians as a dependent national enemy. Iran's leadership easily capitalized on that.

The French mistake was that the previous Socialist government thought Mr. Rajavi and his followers were the best bet to supplant the Khomeini regime, in fact, Iranian exiles say, none of the rival groups really has any influence or backing inside the country any longer. So this was the typical kind of error that governments make when they try to dabble in distant, tumultuous countries about which they are poorly informed.

There was no question that Mr. Rajavi was up to his ears in plotting against Tehran. The day after he left France, the London branch of the National Council of Resistance, announcing that it would "continue its political activities, as in the past, remaining in constant contact with its president."

It is contended that Mr. Rajavi's son for moving to Iraq was that the group "has transformed the dagger of overthrow for the Khomeini regime into a realistic and immediate perspective. At the same time, the growing escalation of the resistance movement necessitates the launching of a new stage in preparation of the general uprising to overthrow Khomeini's illegitimate regime."

Word from Iran, however, is that nothing much is likely to change, either in the nature of the Islamic Republic or in its adamant pursuit of the war against Iraq, as long as Ayatollah Khomeini lives.

There are reports that Iranian military leaders have been deliberately dragging their feet, stalling on the ayatollah's orders for new military supplies against Iraq, because they do not want to squander hundreds of thousands more lives in a war they know cannot be won. But neither can it be ended in current conditions. France's willingness to respond to Mr. Rajavi's plea that he should stand in solidarity with the Shiite Muslims in Syria and Iraq, long bitter enemies, are moving toward a degree of reconciliation under pressure from other Arab states. Such a reconciliation would deprive Iran of a major supporter on the other side of Iraq. And if Syria should decide to rejoin the pipeline that connects Iraq's oil fields to the Mediterranean, it would be a major gain for Iraq.

All of this makes it a little easier for France to revert to normal policies in the area. There is no assurance that Iran could deliver the hostages if it wished, although Ayatollah Khomeini does have some influence on the fanatic Lebanese gangs that seem to them. It is a reminder of the folly of outsiders trying to play factional politics in the Middle East. The area is tragically afflicted by its hatreds, but the West has no cure for them.

The New York Times.

Bowles: Ignoring Prophets Is a Dangerous Habit

By Charles William Maynes

WASHINGTON — The death on May 25 of Chester Bowles, prominent diplomat from the Kennedy era, prompts a troubling question: Why does America so consistently punish its prophets and reward its timewasters and knaves?

In the Kennedy administration Mr. Bowles, as undersecretary of state, was the only figure of substance to oppose the Bay of Pigs invasion, which was a total disaster. He had successfully lobbied against U.S. intervention in the Dominican Republic after the assassination of President Rafael Trujillo in 1961.

His reward for being right twice was President Kennedy's conclusion that Mr. Bowles was more comfortable with large ideas than with operational specifics. Mr. Bowles was therefore exiled to India as ambassador, a position in which he served with great distinction until the Nixon administration took office.

In subsequent administrations this pattern of making certain that no good deed goes unpunished has continued. Elliott Richardson, attorney general in the Nixon administration, took the view, after the court had ruled that President Nixon had to turn over tape recordings of key conversations held within the White House, that the president could not defy the law. Mr. Richardson resigned. He received 3 million letters

and telegrams approving his principled stand, but he failed to receive a single appointment in subsequent Republican administrations.

Cyrus Vance alone opposed the Carter administration's harebrained scheme to rescue U.S. diplomats held hostage in Tehran, although it involved an effort to secure a handful of people in a city of 5 million located

more than 6,000 miles from the United States. Those who pushed Jimmy Carter into that humiliating defeat stayed in office while Mr. Vance retired to his Wall Street office.

In recent weeks the media have announced the national rehabilitation of Richard Nixon, who is now invited to lecture before some of the most influential audiences in America. Meanwhile, George McGovern, who did not break the law, mislead the American people or disgrace the office of the presidency, is unable to be elected the president of St. John's College in Annapolis, Maryland.

Occasionally, if enough time passes, those who dared to speak will receive some recognition. In the late

1960s Daniel Patrick Moynihan, then in the Johnson White House, called attention to the alarming disintegration of the black family in America. The vituperation he received from the black community silenced everyone else for more than a decade. Now that this problem has been rediscovered, Mr. Moynihan is basking in belated recognition of his courage. Yet it is

must be some with second thoughts. The record, in short, is troubling. People like Mr. Bowles and Mr. Vance, who showed courage and wisdom, were driven out of Washington. Mr. Moynihan and Mr. Ball, who called attention to painful truths, were silenced or denounced.

Those who hounded these men obviously believed that they were serving a larger purpose. The Kennedy administration did not want to appear divided to enemies. The Carter administration did not want to appear weak to the electorate. Every minority believes it important to maintain solidarity against criticism.

But an administration with Mr. Bowles in a top position might have dealt differently with Vietnam. And America certainly would have been better off if it had listened to Mr. Moynihan's message years earlier.

Mark Twain once contended that America enjoyed "three unspeakably precious things: freedom of speech, freedom of conscience and the prudence never to practice either." Twain was trying to make people laugh. The career of Chester Bowles makes one wonder if we can still joke about the serious failing of ignoring prophets, even when we know their prophecies are likely to be right.

The writer, editor of Foreign Policy, is a syndicated columnist.

Abrams: Slogans Don't Make Good Foreign Policy

By Alan Tonelson

WASHINGTON — Most neo-conservatives are former Democrats who began to move rightward in protest against what they saw as the Democrats' Vietnam-induced lurch to the left. They are living reminders of old ideological feuds at the base of much of today's foreign and domestic agenda.

Left-wingers denounce neo-conservatives as traitors to progressive Democratic values, while conservatives prize them as heralds of liberalism's demise. This explains Washington's current fascination with the phenomenon of Elliott Abrams.

The 38-year-old assistant secretary of state for Inter-American affairs now plays a starring role in the battle over aid to the Nicaraguan "contras." During President Reagan's first term, he helped on a rescue mission for the president's human rights policies; he was involved in engineering a shift away from Jesse Kirkpatrick's administration to, in effect, expose repression by right-wing dictators, and toward a stance that claimed to admit the need for enhanced democracy.

Mr. Abrams is the quintessential neo-conservative, a hard-line anti-Communist who embodies the Reagan doctrine to support anti-Soviet insurgencies worldwide. That doctrine, by boldly appropriating liberal buzzwords, has the American left enraged and intellectually confused.

A Vietnam War protester as a Harvard undergraduate in the late 1960s, Mr. Abrams served as director of the campus arm of Americans for Democratic Action. Yet even then he castigated "the lack of political realism among American intellectuals." He was dumped as the ADA's national chairman because he backed Hubert Humphrey rather than Eugene McCarthy for president.

He came to the attention of the Coalition for a Democratic Majority, which opposed George McGovern's 1972 nomination drive as well as new party rules that gave more power to women and minorities. He gained Washington experience on the Senate staffs of Henry Jackson and Daniel Patrick Moynihan, an early guiding spirit of neo-conservatism.

As he argued in 1984, many current opponents of U.S. policy in Central America are "yesterday's peace activists in a more decorous garb." Their views are "distorted by a seemingly invincible anti-Americanism" and by a "profound reluctance to criticize America's adversaries."

He berates disarmament advocates for choosing "moral posturing" over serious policy and for forgetting that "being good is not simple."

His detractors denounce him as a "hit man" and even a liar. Particularly unforgivable is his appropriation of such concepts as human rights and wars of national liberation to press for aid to anti-Communist rebels.

According to Mr. Abrams, his final break with the Democrats came soon after the 1979 Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, when he and a group of conservative Democrats met Jimmy Carter and Walter Mondale to learn whether the administration had finally recognized the Soviet Union as an ideologically driven menace with which no cooperation was possible.

They flunked the Abrams test, and by the summer of 1980 Mr. Abrams joined Democrats for Reagan. He switched parties after the election.

After January 1981 he headed the State Department's international organization and human rights bureaus. In July 1985 he took over the inter-American affairs bureau.

Mr. Abrams has carried out his duties with pugacity, plunging into one difficult matter after another. Like other neo-conservatives, he understands that Reagan foreign policy is based on showing the world that the Vietnam syndrome no longer inhibits the United States from forcibly resisting Soviet expansionism.

As he argued in 1984, many current opponents of U.S. policy in Central America are "yesterday's peace activists in a more decorous garb." Their views are "distorted by a seemingly invincible anti-Americanism" and by a "profound reluctance to criticize America's adversaries."

He berates disarmament advocates for choosing "moral posturing" over serious policy and for forgetting that "being good is not simple."

His detractors denounce him as a "hit man" and even a liar. Particularly unforgivable is his appropriation of such concepts as human rights and wars of national liberation to press for aid to anti-Communist rebels.

Both sides in this battle protest too much. They have emphasized differences so loudly that shared assumptions have been drowned out. As the sterile debate over Central America makes clear, they remain die-hard internationalists. Both see a compelling need for high-profile U.S. engagement in foreign controversies of even marginal strategic value. Both link U.S. security to fostering Third World respect for human rights and economic and social justice — often meaningless words in those lands.

Both sides are still living in the 1960s, when America's ability to transform the rest of the world into peaceful, prosperous, Western-style societies seemed limitless.

Indeed many liberal Democrats

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1911: Albania Defended

VIENNA — The "Freundeblatt," official organ of the Austrian Government, has published a leader dealing with the Albanian question. After a review of the conduct of the Young Turks during the past two years, the conclusion is reached that the barbaric treatment of the Albanians must cease. Austria, it says, has lost no opportunity to advise the Porte that the war it has waged in Albania is not only against Turkey's own interests, but is serving the interests of other nations. The leader gives the impression that Austria intends to intervene seriously and to approach the Porte in order to bring about a more satisfactory state of affairs in Albania. It is evident that Austria is anxious to have it known that she intends to befriend the Albanians and to persuade Turkey that her war against the Albanian tribes cannot be tolerated.

1936: Landon Is Named

CLEVELAND — Governor Albert M. Landon of Kansas was nominated for the Presidency of the United States by the convention of the Republican Party (on June 12) which he threw down a challenge to party leaders by announcing he favored a constitutional amendment if necessary to assure states the right to regulate working conditions of women and children. Governor Landon received the nomination amid general enthusiasm. He had the overwhelming majority of 900 votes against the 19 for his only opponent, rival Senator William Borah. The platform that included a national social security act and the substitution of state legislation and a balanced budget by curtailing expenditures rather than levying new taxes.

INSIGHTS

Amid Anguish on U.S. Farms, a Conviction That Good Must Triumph

By Ward Sinclair
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The miles traveled now reach into the tens of thousands. Untold nights in austere country motels stretch into a long numbing blur, and the greasy food of the crossroads cafes is devoid of taste. But that has been the price of an extraordinary discovery.

The discovery really is just an asterisk to a reporter's assignment since 1981 covering American agriculture while the industry has been shaken to its roots by economic uncertainty.

There is great pain in the countryside, a pain that comes as much from the erosion of traditional optimism as from the wrenching loss of farms passed from generation to generation with love. Asking the questions that release a farmer's tears of grief over the kitchen table often is more than an outsider can bear.

Wherever the reporter goes in farm country, doors swing open. There is unabashed eagerness to tell the story of an eroding rural structure, and a huge wish that the nation as a whole, Washington in particular, would listen, learn and act to encourage stability in agriculture.

Yet for all that pain, a certain reassurance emerges. One returns from each of these journeys moved by a sense of country and of people that speaks of strength, indomitable spirit and adaptability, a special side of the American character. It speaks of a continuing belief that right must always triumph.

Beyond that spirit is an army of unforgettable human beings, some of them farmers, many of them not. All are related to the business of growing food and caring for the land; many are people who are the power of the country, fighting unsung battles and winning unsung victories. From the memories and old notebooks, these are a few of those people.

THE FARMING GURU

As the car carrying a black man, Thomas Vaughns, turned up the bumpy lane, the white farmer and his wife hurried out of the house and waved a greeting. When the car stopped, the couple gathered around Mr. Vaughns's window and chattered like magpies. An old friend had come back, and the excitement was palpable.

Inside, around the kitchen table, there was coffee and small talk and a lot of laughter. Thomas Vaughns, it became clear, had made a difference in the life of this struggling Arkansas

Norma and Jack Strait keep a family farming tradition alive in Pennsylvania, working dawn to dusk and living a freedom that most Americans only dream about.



Ward Sinclair/The Washington Post

farm family. There seemed to be no limit to the appreciation and respect that he had won with his knowledge.

This family had been going deeper and deeper in debt, growing cotton and soybeans that brought no price, when they crossed paths with Mr. Vaughns. He showed them, step by step, how to turn a truck garden into a lucrative alternative that would be their salvation. The debts were paid off; solvency became the norm.

At another farm, run by a large black family, Mr. Vaughns got a similar greeting. He was there on this warm winter morning to show them how to prune the blackberries that he had advised them to grow to augment their income. Father, mother, sons and daughters crowded around as Mr. Vaughns carefully snipped one cane after another.

A day spent with Mr. Vaughns in the country south of Pine Bluff turned out to be a moving experience. Wherever one went with this modest man, it was to be drawn into an aura of love and understanding. Black or white, the farm families he visited saw him as a special person. His stock in trade was knowledge, and he handed it out unstintingly.

For years, Mr. Vaughns was a county extension agent in the Delta country between Memphis and Little Rock. He showed poor farmers

how to produce cash crops, helped them set up cooperatives and farmers' markets. He worked to help his clients find out about state markets. He showed them how to survive.

Then he was promoted to the University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff and assigned as the extension horticulturist for a 14-county area surrounding Pine Bluff. There, he has done on a wider basis what he began in one small Delta county.

Mr. Vaughns would never say so, for that is not his way, but his quiet work has changed peoples' lives in inspiring ways. There have been no headlines and no testimonial dinners. Just an aura of love and appreciation on country lanes in Arkansas.

THE ORGANIZER

There was something in the air at the top of the stairs in a rickety low-rent building in a barrio in Toledo, Ohio, that said Baldemar Velasquez eventually would succeed. No matter how the deck seemed stacked against him, his intensity and conviction were almost palpable, his devotion unquestionable.

There were exhortative banners on the walls, stacks of leaflets strewn about, earnest young people working on mailing lists, and insouciant posters depicting Campbell's "Cream of Ex-

ploitation" soup. From this unlikely venue, Mr. Velasquez and his Farm Labor Organizing Committee were trying to energize a nationwide boycott of the soup company's products.

The boycott began in 1979, had a scant impact. Now it was 1982, and Mr. Velasquez still had no intention of giving up. The committee had little money, few members, no influence with the media, no champions in Congress or the state capitals. But it was going ahead with the campaign because Mr. Velasquez was determined that it had to be done.

The committee chose Campbell Soup Co. as its target because of its national identity, but the campaign also involved other big names in food processing. At issue was Campbell's resistance to the committee's demands that migrant workers who pick tomatoes and cucumbers be paid better wages and benefits.

There is no harder, no more exploitative, no more impoverishing work than that of the migrant farm laborer. There have been reforms here and there, but the poor living conditions and lack of health care and sanitation remain essentially unchanged for the toilers who make Americans the most amply fed people to history.

Baldemar Velasquez grew up in this milieu, traveling each year with his family from their

home in Texas to the vegetable and fruit fields of the Midwest. Out of money and unable to return home, the family settled in Ohio in the 1950s.

Mr. Velasquez, then about 20, and his father founded the Farm Labor Organizing Committee in 1967. "We were really naive when we began," he said. "We had problems with minimum wages and with living conditions in the migrant camps. I thought we only had to point out the problems and they would be solved."

Yet the committee's campaign endured. "Progress takes time," Mr. Velasquez said in 1982, "but we intend to stick with it. My satisfaction is to prove these farm workers can represent themselves."

The epilogue is appropriate. In March, 1986, the Campbell Soup Co., Ohio and Michigan growers and the Farm Labor Organizing Committee signed an agreement that achieved what Baldemar Velasquez began fighting for two decades earlier. It was an agreement that met the needs of all three sides. Progress takes time, as the man said.

THE FAMILY FARMER

Not even Disney could have drawn this picture.

The house and barns sit at the foot of a mountain, overlooking a sweep of valley. Fruit trees line a narrow road on one side of the farmstead. A huge garden stretches out behind. Late in the afternoon, the friendly black-and-white Holstein cows amble to from the pastures for the second of their daily milkings.

This is the Pennsylvania domain of Jack Strait, his wife, Norma, their three sons and the grandchildren. Two of the sons work with their father, tending the fields and the animals. A third son operates a sawmill on the farm. The Straits are idealized far and wide as solid farmers who keep a family farming tradition alive while living within easy reach of the big Eastern cities.

These are people who give far more than they take, subsidizing society to a large degree by their unending labor. The farm supports three families, produces grain and commercial dairy milk, vegetables and fresh milk that help feed neighboring families, and Christmas trees that sell for a song.

Jack Strait is close to the cows. He knows the personality of each of the animals and he has given most of them names. He forgives their excesses. When a new cow kicked him vigorously and bruised his shoulder badly, he laughed.

When he must go out in the cold at 2 A.M. to round up a stray, he laughs.

Mr. Strait even can laugh at himself. The biggest laugh is about the table he built for Norma some winters ago. He built it long and wide, just as Norma wanted for holiday gatherings. But he neglected one thing. He made it so long that there was no space for walking around the ends, so he simply cut the table.

The family's day begins long before dawn and usually does not end until dusk. They are up at all hours, chasing the cows that have broken loose or minding cows that are giving birth. At planting and harvest time, they work deep into the night, lights blazing on the tractors and combines, when other farmers are fast asleep.

This may partly explain Jack Strait's dilemma last year: whether he should take a few days off and go with other family members to a beach in North Carolina. He pondered and pondered, worried out loud, and then finally decided to go on vacation. The family was elated.

The hangup was the cows. Leaving the farm was a decision not to be made lightly. It meant he would voluntarily miss a day of milking for the first time in 40 years. Mr. Strait mulled and mulled. He reluctantly turned over the milking to his grown sons and went off to the ocean, where he walked barefoot in the sand for the first time in his life. He talked about it for weeks.

It is not that Mr. Strait could not afford to leave the farm. It is that he has no need for the amenities and leisure that other Americans take for granted. His land and his cows are such a part of him that he needs no more, and cannot to face better to be away for too long.

This farmer has good times and bad times, but he does not march in protests, does not attempt to influence politicians, never voices the farmer's common complaint about being unappreciated. Jack Strait needs no sympathy — he chose this lifestyle, after all — but watching him occasionally at close quarters, one senses that it is he and farmers like him that Americans ought to be worried about losing.

In dollar terms, one supposes, Mr. Strait may make less than a minimum wage but it is enough. The tradeoff is that he and Norma have a freedom that most people can only dream about. All they ask is that they be left relatively alone and allowed to do the work they are best at.

That is a deal that society really cannot refuse.

UN Aides Say Romanian Colleague Being Held Against Will in Bucharest

By Lisa Schlein
International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — Liviu Bota, a Romanian and the director of the UN Institute for Disarmament Research, is being held against his will in Bucharest by the Romanian government, according to a high-ranking United Nations official.

The official said that, despite the fact that Mr. Bota had sent a cable of resignation, "He's being held against his wishes and also against the wishes of the secretary-general."

The official, who declined to be identified, said he had spoken by telephone several times with Mr. Bota since December, when he was recalled to Bucharest.

The official said, "Mr. Bota says that since the secretary-general still considers him an international civil servant, he would very much like to continue his work for the United Nations."

Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, the UN secretary-general, has been involved in efforts to allow Mr. Bota to return to his job at the UN European headquarters in Geneva.

Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar's press spokesman, François Guilliam, said the secretary-general had "been in contact repeatedly with the government in Romania."

Erik Suy, director-general of the UN office in Geneva, said Mr. Bota, 49, was summoned to Bucharest on Dec. 24 for consultations and has not returned. His wife, who remained in Geneva, was hospitalized last month after an apparent overdose of drugs.

Mr. Suy said he was told about the absence of Mr. Bota, who has worked for the United Nations for 14 years, in early January.

"We made inquiries with the Romanian mission," Mr. Suy said.

Japan-U.S. Pact On Nuclear Fuel Is Reported Close

Agence France-Press
TOKYO — Japan and the United States are close to agreement on a revised two-way nuclear pact that is to give Japan greater autonomy in recycling nuclear fuel, a Tokyo financial newspaper reported Thursday.

The Nihon Keizai Shimbun said that a new accord revising the 1968 nuclear pact between the two countries would be signed before the end of June. Under the 1968 accord, Japan has to seek U.S. approval every time it sends waste nuclear fuel abroad for reprocessing.

Japan would not need U.S. approval to send the fuel abroad for reprocessing if it came from U.S.-designated installations in Japan, according to the new proposal.

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Liviu Bota

"They said he had been retained in Bucharest for further work on disarmament issues, and to advise the government. The next thing we heard was that he was offered a post of director in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, that he wouldn't come back and had resigned."

According to UN regulations, resignations should be submitted in writing to the UN secretary-general, who can request that the letter be delivered in person.

In Mr. Bota's resignation, cabled from Bucharest, he specified that he wanted it accepted "in accordance with the UN staff rules and regulations."

Mr. Suy said that "may have been a signal that he was not resigning of his own free will, and he was using that sentence to indicate to the secretary-general that he wanted to come here to submit his resignation in person."

One UN official said Mr. Bota "was prevented by the Romanian government" from resuming his position "and forced to stay in Bucharest."

The official said that Mr. Bota had not accepted the job offered in Romania "because he considers

himself a UN official and the UN considers him a UN official."

There has been no official explanation about why the Romanian government recalled Mr. Bota. However, UN sources believe that he may be caught in a power struggle within the government and might be the victim of longstanding envy and anger over his status and life style in the West.

Another view among high UN officials is that Mr. Bota was recalled because he was preparing to defect. The officials said, "They felt he had to be prevented from defecting and therefore they laid a trap to get him to Bucharest."

The Romanian mission in Geneva declined comment on the case. One Western official said that the United Nations had not acted forcefully enough to obtain Mr. Bota's return.

He said, "The secretary-general could say, for instance, that as long as Bota doesn't come back, we will stop recruitment of Romanian civil servants to the UN and there will be no renewal of contracts."

"From the outside," the official said, "the actions the secretary-general has taken look rather soft."

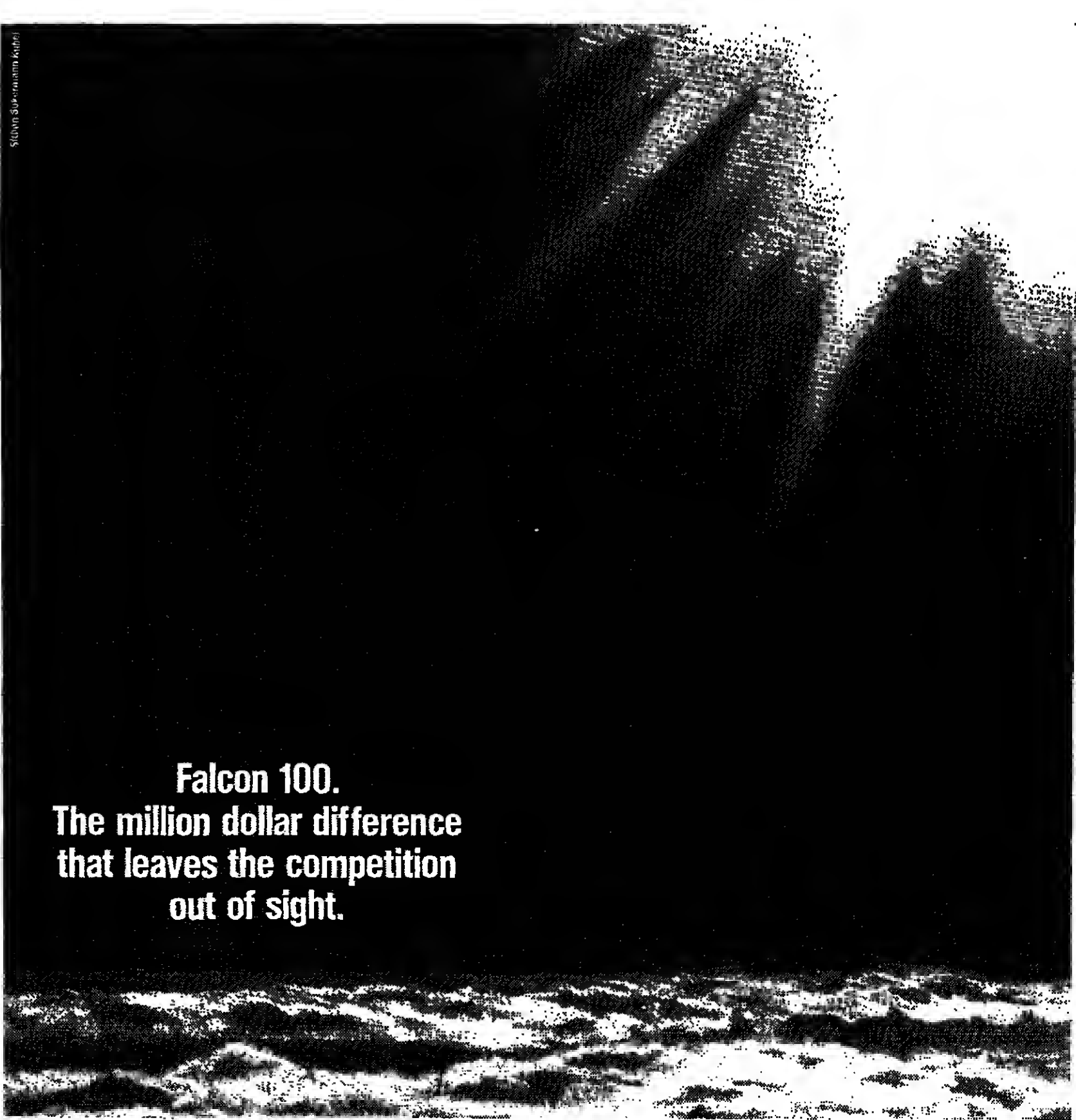
Mr. Suy said, "If the case is not solved, I think the secretary-general is under an obligation to provide the General Assembly in the fall with information about a staff member whose rights and status have not been respected."

Mr. Suy added, "We are not going to let this case drop."

On May 11, the Botas' 14-year-old daughter found Mrs. Bota, 47, unconscious in her car. She reportedly remained in a coma for a week but is now out of serious danger.

"She tried to commit suicide by taking various pills," Mr. Suy said. "Mrs. Bota may have been under very heavy pressure from the Romanians here to go back. It is my feeling that after these five months, having undergone these pressures, she may have cracked. When I called Mr. Bota to tell him the news, he was very outspoken, very, very angry."

UN efforts to persuade Romania to permit Mr. Bota to visit his wife failed, sources said.



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TRAVEL

- Medieval Pageant
- Jungle Lore
- Travel Precautions

International Herald Tribune

TRAVELER'S CHOICE

Highland fling

Some people will go even to knee-length to attract tourists. The Scottish Tourism chief, Alan Devereux, has been urging his fellow Scots to wear the kilt more often, and to brandish their bagpipes wherever possible. "Can you imagine the Italians being shy about spaghetti, or the French reticent about their wines?" he asked, obviously prepared to be indulgent to any whimsical latterday coyness about the kilt. "Why is it," he stormed, "that so often visitors have to search for the Scottishness in Scotland, and too often end up with tartan tai from Taiwan?" Scotland should not let itself be thought of as some quasi-Atlantic nation, he added. Which might have been a euphemistic way of telling his countrymen to stop looking English. Or, put another way, if you've got it, flaunt it.



Black days

Surprise story of the season. Not only the European tourism industry has been suffering from lack of clientele; the South Africans have found that the current violence here has been having a disastrous effect on their trade, which was their biggest source of foreign exchange after mineral and agricultural exports. (South Africa earned about \$450 million from tourism last year.) Now group tours are down by as much as 80 percent, and many hotels have been forced to close. The dropoff in visitors from the United States was 17 percent, the sharpest of any major country. In a bold and ingenious move to counter this decline, travel officials have devised new tactics, including the release of more than one million videocassettes putting forth the view that South Africa is cheaper and safer than countries hit by international terrorism, and that it is moving away from racialist practices. Even bolder was the suggestion of travel consultant Paul Browning favoring a "come and see for yourself" policy, which would, he believed, attract visitors with an unfavorable view of South Africa, and give South Africans a chance to begin changing these opinions.

Borghese is back

The voluptuous white marble statue of Paulina Borghese, the sister of Napoleon I, will be back on view in Rome next month when part of the Borghese Museum reopens after 18 months of renovation and restructuring. Only groups of 25 people accompanied by a museum custodian will be admitted, and only to the museum's main floor. In addition to Antonio Canova's statue of Paulina, some of Gian Lorenzo Bernini's sculptures will again be accessible.

Handling hand-luggage

The longeurs of waiting for baggage to appear on the empty carousel after a long flight have led more and more passengers to carry all kinds of bulky and unsuitable luggage directly onto planes. So bad, and even dangerous, has this practice become that the U.S. airlines may soon have uniform restrictions on the number and size of carry-on items permitted. The limitation has been proposed by Secretary of Transportation Elizabeth Hanford Dole, who is especially concerned with the security aspects. "Improperly stowed bags can be dislodged during turbulence, and injure passengers or crew members," she said, adding that a surfeit of cabin-baggage could impede evacuation in an emergency. There will be a public hearing on the proposal at the Federal Aviation Administration on July 16.



A fruit peddler (left) and other regulars on the beaches of Goa.

by Warren Getler

GOA, India — This gentle, palm-fringed coastal expanse has attracted Western travelers for centuries. The Portuguese left it only under threat of war, in 1961, after 451 years of rule. These days, Goa's sultry heat, spicy cuisine and exotic blend of cultures can make even the most time-pressed modern vacationer long to stay on. Now is the monsoon season, but the ideal time to go is autumn and winter — September through March. Crescent-shaped Goa, a "union territory" administered by New Delhi, lies on India's west coast, about 300 miles (485 kilometers) south of Bombay. Its 1,400 square miles (3,700 square kilometers) are among India's most verdant, with tropical vegetation and stretches of rice paddies, recalling those of Southeast Asia. Little seems to have changed since Alfonso de Albuquerque seized the territory in 1510, and established Goa as a spice-trade capital. For the most part, it has remained a patchwork of unassuming fishing and farming villages. The beaches, some more than 25 miles long, are virtually free of 20th-century encroachment. Pastel-colored Portuguese villas, many dating from the 16th century, dot the countryside. Along the coast roads, white-stucco churches appear frequently, again reflecting the Portuguese legacy. About one-third of the region's one million inhabitants are Catholic. The balance of the population consists of a Hindu majority and a Moslem minority. This ethnic mix gives rise to religious festivities every other week, culminating in the February-March Carnival season. The pride of the Christian community is the 16th-century Basilica of Bom Jesus, housing the remains of St. Francis Xavier, the Jesuit missionary who sought to spread Christianity throughout Lisbon's eastern colonies.

Christian Goans, many of whom speak Portuguese and have such Mediterranean-sounding names as D'Souza and Carabozo, are proud of their Western heritage. Some take offense when referred to as Indians, rather than Goans. They believe they have always had it better than the rest of India, and while the people are by no means rich, you do not see the kind of horrific poverty omnipresent in places like Bombay and Calcutta. Also, unlike other parts of the country where Western tourists are often ignored, Goans tend to seek out friendly contact and are known for their hospitality. Some families will accommodate vacationers in their homes for as little as \$20 a month. (The rupee, at time of going to press, stands at 12.59 to the dollar.) Indeed Goa has a dual appeal: It provides a tropical beach vacation, and the chance to experience a taste of Indian village life. One can live comfortably for \$5 to \$15 a day, in beach lodges nestled in coconut palm-groves along Goa's 62 miles (100 kilometers) of coast. The lodges tend to be just paces away from the surf. Or, if resort amenities are a must, Goa offers five luxury hotels that rank as a bargain by Western standards, with air-conditioned double rooms starting at \$50. The two most popular resorts, near the remains of a Portuguese fort, are the hill-top Fort Aguada Beach Resort and the Taj Group's Holiday Village. The former, which has a lovely view of the ocean, also offers cottages in the \$150 range. The other resorts are Majorda Beach — also with a lovely stretch of surf — Oberoi Bogmalo Beach and Welcomgroup Cidade de Goa. Getting to Goa has never been easy. To many who have discovered it, that is a virtue, and it may explain the preservation of the territory's charm. The customary routes are a 24-hour steamer trip down the coast from Bombay, or a local connecting flight from Bombay or Delhi (about \$45).

GOA

Offers a tropical beach vacation, and the chance to experience village life in Western India



G. Gergely/Corbis

Lufthansa's Condor offers the only direct flight from abroad, weekly out of Frankfurt, but you have to book their whole 10-day package, which for \$1,200 includes accommodation at a good hotel. Bus and train connections are available from the big cities, but expect a long, bumpy ride. If you feel like roughing it a bit for the sake of views of coastal villages in the dawn light, the Mogul Lines steamer from Bombay is a memorable alternative. Reserve a cabin for \$30, or be prepared to sleep — for \$6 — on the hard wooden deck with scores of backpackers.

FROM the moment you arrive and negotiate the fare to your lodgings, you'll encounter a strong dose of Goan enthusiasm, if not bravado. As your taxi dodges stray cows, goats and three-wheeled motor rickshaws, you'll appreciate the drivers' fine sense of swerve. Public transportation, as anywhere in India, can be harrowing. Bicycling is perhaps the best way to enjoy Goa's serenity. Be wary of offers to rent motorcycles; you need an Indian motorcycle license to drive them, and this is one offense Goan police are prone to enforce, with a stiff fine.

Goa's best beaches are more than a half-hour's ride from the steamer dock or airport. Colva beach, at the southern end of the region is where local fishermen rendezvous at dawn. By noon, bucket loads of shrimp, crabs, langoustines and small fish are being brought to shore in outrigger canoes, and sold on the spot. A lobster is about \$3, a plate of shrimp about \$2. To wash down fresh seafood or piquant vegetarian curry dishes, thatched-roofed beachside restaurants offer an assortment of local beer, a cashew-nut liqueur called "feni," and yoghurt fruit shakes, known as "lassis." But for an occasional fruit peddler and scores of clever ravers that adroitly snatch away whatever leftovers remain, the Indian Ocean beaches are hassle-free, the Indian Ocean



bathub warm and calm. Too warm, they say, even for sharks. Sunshine and cloudless sky are all but guaranteed, except for the monsoon season that runs from late May through July. The Indian sun is deceptively powerful, becoming hottest in April and May when temperatures reach 95 to 100 degrees Fahrenheit (35 to 38 degrees Celsius). There are three main beach areas from which to choose, each with their different clientele. Colva's 45-kilometer (28-mile) stretch of coast attracts budget travelers and overworked professionals seeking to get away from it all. Further north, beyond the capital Panaji, is Aguada and the cluster of resort hotels. At the cliffy northernmost beaches, Anjuna and Chapora, the latter-day flower children, known as "trippies," congregate. For weeks, months, sometimes years, groups of them take up a Robinson Crusoe existence among thatch-roofed shelters built along Anjuna beach's wonderful terraced cliffs. And it is here that the sand shakes after sundown to the boisterous beat of all-night beach extravaganzas. Depending on how far you may wish to stray, there are a host of side trips from Goa proper. More than a day's train journey away, at Hampi, are the architectural remains of India's mightiest Hindu city, dating from the early 16th century, spread over a majestic setting of boulders and colorful cliff formations. If thirst for tropical beach is not fully sated, you can carry on by train from Hampi south to the lush Kerala coast. A magnificent cliff-top resort, Ashoka, at Kovalam Beach, is one of India's finest vacation spots.

SHOPPING

Bartering With the Beach Yuppies

FLA MARKETS are a Goan specialty. Every Wednesday, excluding the monsoon season, a magnificent blur of color and noise erupts under the peaceful swaying palms of Anjuna Beach. Thousands of young Western tourists, flocking in from all parts of India, join with equal numbers of Indians in a dawn-to-dusk round of hard and fast bargaining. The Anjuna market dates back to the psychedelic '60s, when American draft-dodgers and European peaceniks first claimed Goa's northern beaches. One veteran of those days, affectionately called Jungle Barry, lamented over a glass of rak, the local brew: "Where have all the hippies gone, they're just too many of these bloody beautiful people nowadays." Polished-looking "yuppies" from Italy, Britain and West Germany sell silky bikinis, batik shirts and Levi-style jeans, while Rajasthan women peddle cloth saris a few feet away. Waves of motorcycles, maneuvering along dirt paths that lead to Anjuna, transport entire families to market. Confused-looking cows add to the chaos in the aisles. Kashmiri rugs and Indian garments mingle with Nikon cameras on the stalls. You can haggle over prices with the Indian merchants, but forget about nudging the bill down with the Westerners. For Europeans who have camped out in Goa or nearby for years, some for decades, the Anjuna market is the only source of steady income. No doubt many sell to support a drug habit. The smell of hashish is

abundantly in the air. Other Western tourists use the occasion to sell surplus items to lessen their load and provide extra pocket money on their journey. As a result, tape recorders, calculators, watches and a host of things electric are put on the table — and, more often than not, are gobbled up by Indian customers with an insatiable appetite for consumer electronics. When the pulse of the place becomes overpowering, the weary can hop down an embankment to soak up sun and surf on Anjuna's spectacular shore. Other shopping — for fruit, vegetables, seafood and silks — can be done in Panaji and Margao. With rows of red-roofed houses, quaint cafes, and networks of well-kept gardens, the two towns strike an uncanny resemblance to their counterparts on the Iberian peninsula. The chaotic Indian traffic is the only real difference. ■ **Visa:** a tourist visa, valid for 90 days, is required for travel in India. **Food:** go slow. Let your pampered Western stomach get used to the often racy Indian curries and massalas. Yoghurt is a good fire-extinguisher when things get out of hand. **Money and valuables:** should be kept at all times in hotel safe boxes. Avoid changing Western currency for Indian rupees on the black market; you're bound to get swindled by money-changers on the streets, and the practice is illegal, so don't expect help from the police.



Westerners trade at Anjuna too.



The beach near Anjuna.

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TRAVEL

Folk-Epic Spectacle

by Erik de Mauny

PUY DU FOU, France—The Vendée is a region that fills a somber chapter in the history books. In the conflict between Republicans and Vendean Royalists following the French Revolution of 1789, it was laid waste in the most murderous civil war France has ever known.

If that is beginning to change, it must be due in large part to the magnetic attraction of the great re-enactment of Vendean history that takes place each year at the Puy du Fou, in the heart of the Vendean bocage. With 10,000 people attending each performance, it now draws about 230,000 spectators in the course of the season, which runs from mid-June to late August.

It was the brainchild of a young sous-préfet, Philippe de Villiers, who, in September 1977, put forward the idea of creating a great open-air spectacle, a kind of folk epic based on the oral traditions of the Vendean peasantry, with the ruined chateau of the Puy du Fou as its setting, and involving the active participation of the people from the 13 surrounding communes.

The original idea for the scenario was one of elegant simplicity. It was to portray the major convulsions of history, from the Middle Ages to the present day, through the eyes of a Vendean peasant family, the Maupillier family, and of their eldest son, who in each generation was always given the name Jacques.

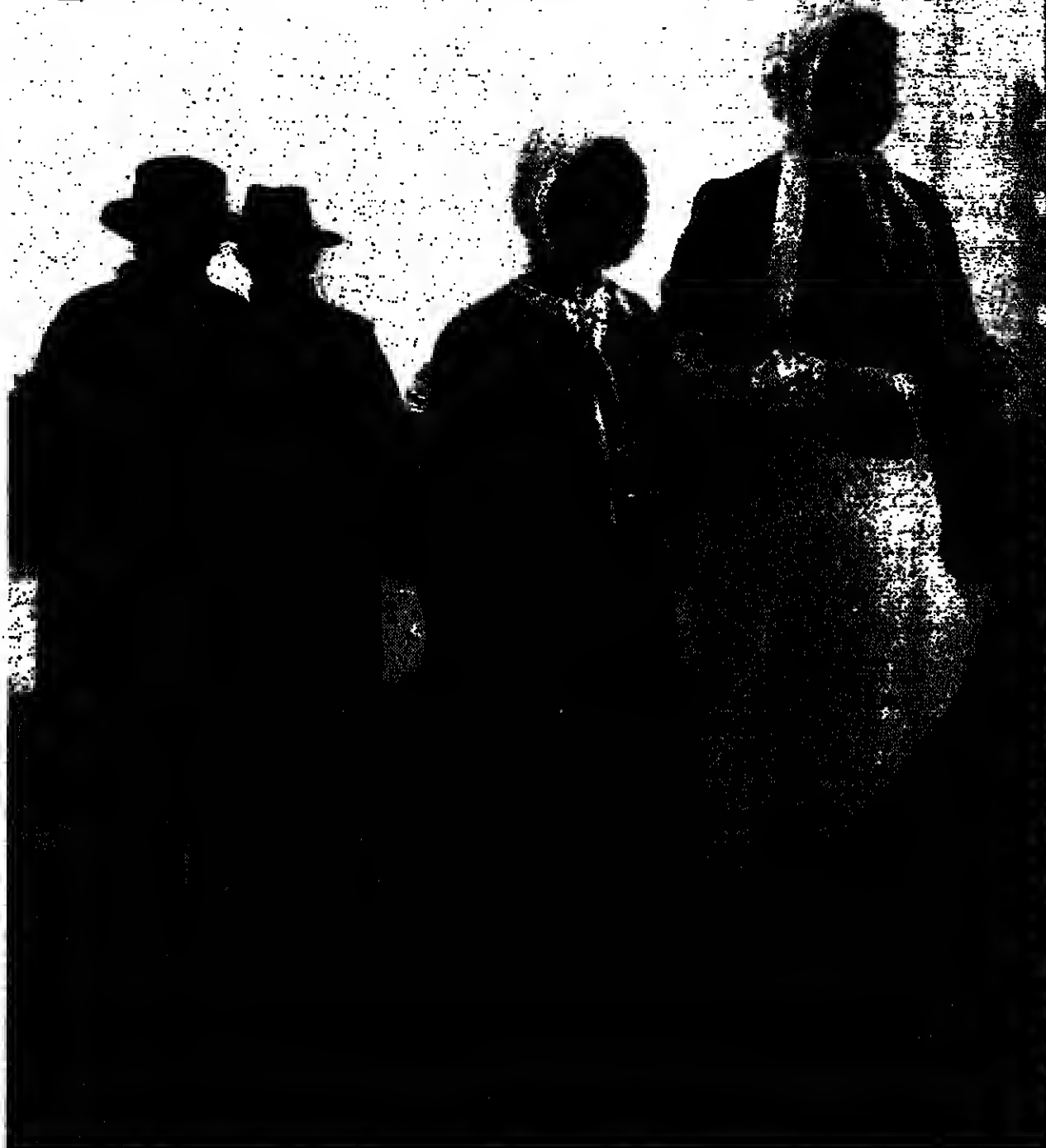
If the original concept was a simple one, the production itself, since the first performance in 1978, has become steadily wider in scope and richer in detail. This year 650 actors are taking part, including a cavalry contingent of 50 riders, with 200 others helping behind the scenes, and there has been an increasingly elaborate panoply of special effects, achieved by the use of lasers, quadraphonic sound systems, pyrotechnics, back projection, and a computerized bank of spotlights to create 250 complex lighting changes.

Oral tradition plus the computer might seem an unlikely marriage, but it works. Indeed, this is a spectacle of such startling originality that a new word, cinestage, or "cinestage," has been coined to describe it. It can be traced back, no doubt, to the original concept of son-et-lumière. But to compare what happens at the Puy du Fou to its predecessors is rather like comparing a Bach toccata and fugue to a file-and-drum band.

It is difficult to decide which are the most memorable out of so many scenes and tableaux, but undoubtedly the most dramatic are those evoking the Royalist uprising in the Vendée. It started when the revolutionary Constituent Assembly in Paris imposed a new civil constitution on the clergy, an action which provoked fierce opposition in this traditionally Catholic region.

The present spectacle unfolds against the stark outlines of the ravaged chateau and the lake in front of it, alternating episodes of wartime horrors with more peaceful scenes of labor in the fields and peasant festivities. The narration, with monologues and dialogues, has been entrusted to members of the Comédie Française, and there is a strikingly effective musical score by Georges Delerue.

But if the spectacle itself is remarkable, no less remarkable has been its spin-off effect, the many other social and cultural activities to which it has given rise. These include the creation of a local radio station, Radio Aolennet, and of a mobile cinema, the development of an ecological museum housed in a restored wing of the chateau, the restoration



Portraying the major convulsions of history from the Middle Ages to the present.



The ruined facade of Puy du Fou comes to life.

of a small local railway line and its 1920s steam train, the setting up of a riding school, of schools of music and dance, and of groups to study the archaeology, folklore, and popular traditions and costumes of the region.

In the long hours of rehearsal for the spectacle, in the actual performance, and in all the other activities associated with it, everyone works on an entirely volunteer basis. In addition, so great has been the success

of the spectacle that, every year, the Puy du Fou Association hands over a considerable sum to the local authorities to subsidize other cultural initiatives—a strange reversal of the usual situation, in which the authorities are besieged with appeals for financial help.

But above all, the adventure of the Puy du Fou (as they like to call it) has awakened a spiritual community among the villagers, and given them a sense of purpose in work-

ing together to safeguard their heritage and bring it to life. It is in this that Philippe de Villiers, who is now undersecretary of state for Culture and Communication, probably finds his chief source of pride.

1986 season at the Puy du Fou: Friday and Saturday from today until July 10, from Aug. 15 to Aug. 30; and Aug. 27, 29, reservation only, tel: 51.57.63.63, 51.57.68.68.

Law
Magnit

THE FREQUENT TRAVELER

Health Book May Save You From Doctors' Ignorance

by Roger Collis

A PUBLISHING executive in New York was off to a sales conference in India. Before leaving she called her doctor for advice on health precautions. The receptionist told her the doctor was far too busy to get involved; she should first find out what vaccinations she needed, collect a prescription, get the vaccines and then the doctor would give her the shots.

"A doctor friend of mine on her way back from Borneo stopped over in Moscow. On the Aeroflot flight to London she sat next to a girl returning from holiday in Tanzania. They talked about the hazards of malaria, for which the girl had taken no precautions, so the doctor advised her to get a post-tropical checkup. Three weeks later, the doctor tried to get in touch with the girl, spoke to her mother, and was told she was dead.

"I saw a girl die who came along to the casualty department with bloodstained diarrhoea. If I had been working there that afternoon, I would have said this girl has got amoebic dysentery. They assumed she had ulcerative colitis. She died because the treatment they gave her allowed the amoebae to run wild."

These cautionary tales are told by Richard Dawood, a 31-year-old physician at London's University College Hospital, to illus-

and drink, most people haven't got the remotest idea what that means. You may have heard about the group of 100 doctors and their wives who wound up a British Medical Association conference in Egypt last November with a cruise down the Nile. Much to their surprise and horror, they all got rip-roaring diarrhea. But no fewer than two-fifths of all international travelers suffer from diarrhea abroad. About 30 percent of sufferers are confined to bed and another 40 percent are forced to change their schedules.

The idea for the book grew from Dawood's experiences as a student and doctor traveling in more than 60 countries. "The problem is that most Western doctors aren't trained in any of the tropical diseases. When I was in West Africa, I saw cases of filariasis, a worm infestation in the lymphatics, and kept waiting for someone to tell me about this as a student. We got one afternoon on malaria in my entire medical training."

A major hazard resulting from such ignorance is that serious diseases can be missed or mis-diagnosed when travelers get back home. Malaria, for example, can mimic the symptoms of other diseases: high fever, headache, pains in the joints. There are 2,000 reported cases a year in Britain, and a similar number in France. Resistant strains of falciparum malaria can be fatal. Amoebic dysentery can lie dormant and undetected for months. Says Dawood, "A small number of people coming back from East Africa will have sleeping sickness; you have to make the right tests and treatment is difficult. Tropical diseases are unlikely to be detected by someone who isn't a specialist."

Similarly, travelers need specific advice before setting off on a trip. For example, "women taking the pill should know that a bad dose of diarrhea could mean they lose protection, so they'll have to use another method for the rest of their cycle. The chapter on this has been written by Dr. Elphis Christopher, one of the leading lights of contraceptive medicine."

"Many intelligent travelers spurn advice, because it often goes no further than a list of do's and don'ts, and consult a doctor if you get sick. That's ridiculous. Even if you can find a doctor doesn't guarantee that you'll get appropriate treatment," Dawood says.

The book is "prevention based," being divided up according to how diseases are spread. The first group of chapters deals with diseases caused by food, drink and poor hygiene: diarrhea and intestinal infections, intestinal parasites, polio, viral hepatitis and a nasty infection called Guinea worm, transmitted by polluted water. Seven pages are devoted to "safe water." Says Dawood, "With food and water hygiene, you have to relearn what to look for; accept that a fly in the Hilton hotel hasn't suddenly become clean. In Africa, flies carry things like amoebic dysentery and 80 or so other diseases. It takes one fly to land on your food once."

What this means is choosing food that has been freshly and thoroughly cooked and served hot. Avoid salads, which may have been washed in polluted water, and prepared buffets. What looks appetizing can be a poor guide to food safety. Dawood recommends local dishes like curry in preference to Western food. Above all, never drink unbotled water and avoid ice in drinks.

The second part of the book deals with diseases spread by contact with humans, fresh water, sand and soil. These include tuberculosis, tetanus and diphtheria. Dawood says he picked up "creeping eruption," a type of hookworm that burrows under the skin, from a beach in Florida. (It is normally found in Asia and the Caribbean.) The advice is to walk barefoot on sand only below the high water mark and to avoid swimming in lakes and rivers.

Eleven chapters are devoted to diseases spread by insects, mostly mosquitoes, such as malaria, yellow fever, dengue fever, sleeping sickness and a group of exotic nasties called arboviruses.

The rest of the book covers everything from snake bites and altitude sickness to eye troubles and AIDS, as well as the dangers of unsupervised snorkeling. There's a chapter on what drugs and remedies to take on a trip. "Travellers' Health," by Richard Dawood, is published by Oxford University Press, 498 pages Price £6.95.

Technology Provokes False Security

trate the ignorance of travelers—and doctors—about the teeming health hazards lying in wait for the unwary, especially in countries outside North America, Northern Europe, Australia and New Zealand. According to Dawood, the hazards are many, but most are easily avoidable provided you take a few simple precautions.

This is the message of a remarkable book, "Travellers' Health," published in England last month, in which Dawood has brought together 42 specialists, all top in their fields from several countries, to provide practical advice on the prevention and treatment of travel health problems, both exotic and mundane. They range from diarrhea, hepatitis and the resurgent scourge of malaria, to dental emergencies and gynecological problems. Not to mention a host of minor things that can make trips a misery, such as trouble with contact lenses, insect bites, and sunburn.

Contributors include such luminaries as Dr. David Warrell, editor of "The Oxford Textbook of Medicine," who wrote the chapter on animal bites, and Dr. Arie Zuckerman, professor of microbiology at the University of London, on viral hepatitis. The book is both erudite and lucid, compellingly readable on how diseases are spread, precautions to take, self-diagnosis, how to check that you're getting the right treatment, and in an emergency, how to treat yourself. A measure of its scope is that many doctors will discover how to treat diseases they've never even heard of.

Says Dawood, "The kind of medical technology that surrounds the affluent business traveler at home creates a false sense of security. People tend to delegate precautions, tell their secretary to find out what they need and then go and get immunized. In fact, you're only protecting yourself against half a dozen diseases: hepatitis, polio, typhoid, tetanus, rabies and cholera. Most advice is restricted to, 'These are the immunizations you need (sometimes vaccinations are not mandatory but that doesn't mean they're not important for your personal protection), here are your malaria tablets, be careful with food and water.' People then think they've done everything that can. After all, they say, we're going to the good hotels, we're not going to mix with the local people, we don't need to worry any more. That could not be further from the truth.

"When it comes to being careful with food

Cuisine Ancienne

by Mavis Guinard

CHILLON, Switzerland—Take a hundred oxen, one hundred and thirty sheep, eighty pigs, a few hundred veal calves, two thousand chickens, and you will have a feast fit for kings, queens, dukes, duchesses, counts, and prelates worthy of your lord." So dictated Maistre

Chiquart, cook to the duke of Savoy who, in the 15th century ruled from Lake Geneva to the Mediterranean. Of his many castles, the duke's favorite was the magnificent Chillon; rediscovered and romanticized four centuries later by Lord Byron, it has been on the Swiss tourist map ever since. Set down by Chiquart in 1420, reveals 61 inventive recipes that, like nouvelle cuisine, responded to current fads.

The 118-page manuscript was recently deciphered by a Canadian medievalist, Terence Scully, and edited by the cantonal archives of Valais. Scully, a professor of Romance languages at Wilfrid Laurier University in Waterloo, Ontario, has just corrected the proofs of his English translation from the medieval French; it will be published in the fall by Peter Lang Publishing of New York and Bern.

Next year, he hopes to bring out a modern version with the help of his wife. "It's a long job of adapting and testing, but the recipes are really tasty," says Scully, who stages a medieval banquet at his university every year.

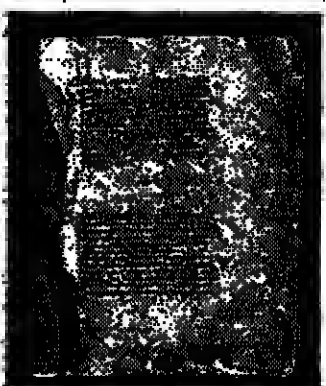
Duke Amédée VIII of Savoie became pope under the name of Felix V, and for 10 years the region around Lausanne became a Catholic capital, rivaling Rome or Avignon. At the papal court, to respect fast days, Maistre Chiquart's banquets included both lake and sea-fish: dolphin—"that prince of fishes"—lobster, eel, trout and tuna. In one recipe he boiled filets of carp, chopped them fine, and added chopped eel and pine kernels, dates, raisins and pine kernels.

Like many chefs today, the medieval cook married fresh local products with exotic trim. Earlier medieval cookbooks, le "Mesnager de Paris" and Taillevent's "Viandier," had listed ways of preparing meat and fish, soups and sauces by their main ingredient, a cookbook style commonly used now. Scully compared both with the parchment-bound manuscript. He found that



treasurers and secretaries set down every detail of the administration of his domains: Maistre Chiquart was asked to describe his own contribution to the glory of the court of Savoy, its science and its arts. Destined for a library, the folios, a little ragged at the edges, do not have the slightest single cooking stain.

The work gives a backstage glimpse into court function and fashion. One fad was a fascination for alchemy. Recipe number 65 is strictly under the influence of "scientific" medical thinking of the age, fascinated by the miraculous properties of minerals. A health-restoring broth, Chiquart recommends, can be made from a fat capon, plucked, cleaned and chopped fine (including the bones), cooked in a mix of fresh and rose water with just a grain of salt. Take one or two fine pearls and precious stones like diamonds, rubies, sapphires—Chiquart names 23 from amethysts to topaz—and a few gold coins "according to the doctor's prescription," sewn into a pouch of white linen. Simmer gently in a double boiler. Then strain



The great hall at Chillon, and Chiquart's kitchen.

through a clean cloth, before serving to the sick person on a dish of gold. Chiquart reminds the cook to remove the precious stones.

Chiquart was obsessed with cleanliness. In every recipe, he repeated instructions to scrub pots well, use clean cloths, use the cleanest water. The pieces of gold of the previous recipe must first be washed in several waters and wiped with clean linen. Any prepared dish must be carefully covered with a white cloth.

He knew a thing or two about planning: His men were sent out six weeks ahead to collect hares, partridges, quail and other wild game that must be stripped, hung and marinated.

Along with his shopping list for 6,000 eggs, spices by the pound, flour and quantities of charcoal, he set down the number of pots, pans, patls, sieves, ladles and other implements that must be ready, how many helpers will be needed—from officers able to supervise the entire-making of a dish, to kitchen hands brave enough to wheel in whole carcasses of meat, heave the fire or stir them interminably. He did not forget dishwashers, to ensure a steady supply of 3,000 dishes. The dishwasher was probably directly into the lake, a functional 13th-century architect Pierre Mainier, who placed the kitchen between the entry courtyard and the stairs leading directly to the cellar and the narrow door at water level, which was also used for excursions.

When he officiated in other Savoy castles, Chiquart worried

about scarce or unreliable regional products. Like today's three-star chef's who insist on flying their own butter and cream on the Concorde.

For overseas demonstrations, he brought essentials along with him. Like most professional cooks, he frustrated the amateur by giving measurements and cooking times, but he describes every detail of the construction of a "raised" pastry shaped into four towers, defended by a golden bear's head basking flames, a swan, a peacock and a sucking pig. It required the combined efforts of a half-dozen cooks, pastry cooks, carpenters and painters—let alone the four child musicians hidden beneath it—and the bearers who carried Maistre Chiquart's masterpiece on a litter around the banquet tables.

When next in Chillon, after checking that Byron really did come here—he left a large signature on Bonivard's prison cell—go upstairs and imagine Maistre Chiquart in a high-backed seat by the fireplace overseeing banquet preparations, a large wooden spoon in his hand to taste soups and sauces (and chase out curious children), or pecking through the door of the duke's banquet hall to enjoy the effect of his towering flaming surprises.

Within the triple ramparts of Chillon, what may have been Chiquart's kitchen is hall No. 8, with its immense fireplace, oak columns and high-ceilinged ceiling. Chillon is one hour from Geneva, near Montreux, and the finest way to arrive is by lake boat, which runs from Easter to September.

Mavis Guinard is a journalist based in Switzerland.

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL

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TRAVEL

The Law of Jungle-Bashing

by Ilsa Sharp

SINGAPORE — The Hollywood image of the great white explorer slashing his way through the steaming tropical jungle, menaced en route by tigers, cobras and hostile natives has a lot to offer for.

game-plan on jungle expeditions, so pool equipment and plan meals communally. The tents so dear to most Western hikers are only of dubious value amid the unbridled fury of a tropical storm.

be found in certain vines. Even the murkiest stream-water can be filtered through a handkerchief or treated with a water purifying tablet. One way to get the most out of your jungle trek is to lower your expectations from the beginning.



'Are we lost?' A moment of doubt for Malayan Nature Society trekkers in Taman Negara. Left, a Polypedatus tree frog.

What to wear? Certainly not that 100 percent jungle-green outfit. You could get more adventure than you bargained for, when you're shot at either by Malaysian army patrols looking for guerrillas, or by guerrillas looking for Malaysian soldiers.

Other useful items are a torch or headlamp, raincoat, waterproof groundsheet (it can improvise a tent), a floppy hat and a Swiss Army-style penknife.

What could go wrong? Not much. There is little to fear in the jungle providing you are sensible. Most animals can either smell or hear you a mile off, or else, as snakes do, they feel the earth vibrating to your clodhopping footsteps.

The Magnificent House that Ali Built

by Philip Mansel

CAIRO — Manyal Palace is probably the finest private house in the Middle East. Indeed, it is more than a house. It is a world of its own, a piece of history set in a garden on an island in the Nile.



THE last and most extraordinary building in Manyal is the throne-room: Prince Mohammed Ali is probably the only person in the world who has been able to say that he had a throne-room in his garden.

Advertisement for 'Home & Away' reversible address book. The ad features the title 'Home & Away' in a large, stylized font, followed by 'reversible address book'. It describes the book as an elegant, pocket-size leather address book with gold-blocked initials and a special center section listing international time zones and conversion factors. The ad includes contact information for International Herald Tribune, Special Projects Department, and lists various credit cards accepted (VISA, Visa, American Express, MasterCard, Access, Eurocard, Diners Club International).

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including page numbers and some illegible fragments of text.

SPORTS

Clemens Wins 11th Straight As Baylor Homers Against Jays

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches TORONTO—Even a rain delay that lasted almost three hours Wednesday night could not stop the hottest pitching act in the American League, with Roger Clemens of the Boston Red Sox winning his 11th straight on a 3-2 victory over the Toronto Blue Jays.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

double, retired 16 straight batters. Alexander, the Blue Jays' 35-year-old veteran, held the Red Sox to six hits, striking out nine.

12-0 lead with 7 runs in the second inning and 5 in the third. Rangers 6, Twins 2: In Bloomington, Minnesota, Oddibe McDowell's three-run homer in the 16th gave Texas its victory in the longest game played in the Metrodome.



Roger Clemens held the Blue Jays to four hits for eight innings in a game delayed by rain for almost three hours.

It Will Be a Blow by Blow Open Winds Major Factor In U.S. Golf Tourney

By Dave Anderson New York Times Service SOUTHAMPTON, New York — Wind was blustering across the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club on Wednesday when a Japanese visitor to the United States Open fished into his pants pocket.

PGA to Ease 'Home' Rule

New York Times Service SOUTHAMPTON, New York — All foreign players on the PGA Tour, such as Seve Ballesteros of Spain, Bernhard Langer of West Germany, Greg Norman of Australia, Sandy Lyle of Scotland and Isao Aoki of Japan, will be required next year to play an equal number of U.S. tour events in order to retain their card and playing privileges.

This New Red Sox Gunner Also Could Become the Latest of Boston's Duds

By Thomas Boswell New York Times Service WASHINGTON — With Roger Clemens, you hold your breath. Will he strike out 20 batters, as he did against Seattle in April to set a major-league record for a nine-inning game? His lucky number, worn around his neck, is 21, so you figure he has something planned.

Koufax, Bob Gibson, Jim Palmer, Catfish Hunter — around whom a perennial contender and an occasional world champion can be built.

As a rookie, Clemens struck out 15 in a game, tying the career best of Smokey Joe Wood, who was the Red Sox's ace in 1911. At age 22, Wood was 34-5 and the equal of the legendary Walter Johnson.

ly, the Red Sox held their best pitching rotation since Carl Mays, Joe Bush, the original Sad Sam Jones and a left-hander named Babe Ruth. The incarnation was Clemens, Bruce Hurst, Oil Can Boyd and Al Nipper.

Teammate of Ormsby Cites Pressure to Excel

By Frank Litsky New York Times Service INDIANAPOLIS — Connie Jo Robinson was talking about Kathy Ormsby, her teammate on the North Carolina State women's track team.

cord-holder. Late in the race, although running with the leaders, she bolted from the track, climbed a fence and ran to a nearby bridge.

Every athlete who succeeds has put pressure on herself. You just have to have balance and know when to relax. It's scary. It's a frightening situation.



The Shinnecock Hills Golf Club on Long Island is the site of the "first playing of the British Open in the United States."

Advertisement for Blancpain watches, featuring a watch image and the text 'A World First The only ladies automatic moonphase calendar watch'.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Frey, Zimmer Are Fired by Cubs CHICAGO (AP) — Manager Jim Frey and third base coach Don Zimmer were fired Thursday by the Chicago Cubs, who had lost seven of their last 10 games.

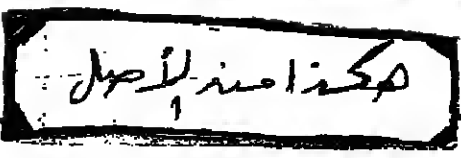
SCOREBOARD

Table containing Major League Standings and Wednesday's Major League Line Scores for various baseball teams.

Transition

Table containing American League and National League baseball scores, and a section for Tennis.

Advertisement for World Cup Group Stage, featuring a group of people and text.



SPORTS

Morocco Beats Portugal to Take Group F; Brazil, Spain Advance With 3-0 Victories

Lineker's 3 Goals Pace England Over Poland

MEXICO CITY — Morocco led off a major upset Wednesday in the World Cup soccer finals, thoroughly merited 3-1 victory over Portugal, and emerged as the surprising winners of Group F in Guadalajara.

Friday in Queretaro to determine first place in Group E. Scotland meets Uruguay.

Portuguese coach José Torres congratulated Morocco. "Morocco are the sensation of this World Cup just like we were in 1966," he said.



Moroccan goalie Baddou Zaki dives for ball at feet of Portugal's Aguiar, left, and Gomes.

Algeria, Ulster Eliminated

MEXICO CITY — Brazil became the first team to complete the first round of the World Cup soccer finals undefeated and untied when it beat Northern Ireland, 3-0, in Guadalajara on Thursday.

Mexico, brought one fine spell of passing to an explosive end four minutes before halftime when he drilled a shot into the top left-hand corner from 30 meters (33 yards) to put Brazil 2-0 ahead.



English striker Gary Lineker, right, battles head-to-head with Poland's Stefan Majewski. Roman Wojcicki closes in.

Francescoli: Uruguay's National-Team Enigma

MEXICO CITY — When Enzo Francescoli is in motion, hurdling, sending opponents spinning the wrong way with a casual dip of a shoulder, the mind goes back 30 years to the days of Alfredo Di Stéfano.

but a chance to improve your skills in a different style of game. Why Francescoli should be such an explosive performer at club level but infuriatingly inconsistent for Uruguay's national team is one of football's mysteries.

He finds it difficult to fit in with what they politely term their "fighting spirit." "What they mean in reality is 'spited fighting' and that simply is not Francescoli's style."

dom to display his talents than defensive-minded Italy or Spain. The French team, as well as having to pay River Plate more than \$2.5 million for Francescoli's services, also agreed to a contract that will give their new acquisition some lucrative perks.

Mexico's Triumph quites Festivities But Little Violence

MEXICO CITY — Mexico's 1-0 victory over Iraq on Wednesday drew thousands of fans into the capital's main street in the third round of the World Cup soccer finals.

Referees Use Stretcher to Cure Hurts

MEXICO CITY — World Cup referees trying to cut down on game-delaying by wined, thirsty athletes who fake injuries are quickly summoning stretcher bearers to haul the fallen players off the field.

Games Are No Windfall For One World Cup City

QUERETARO, Mexico — Mexican shopkeepers and vendors dismiss the World Cup with a wave or a shrug.

World Cup Notes

Frequently, the athlete recovers and regains his feet as the stretcher is unfolded on the grass beside him.

WORLD CUP SCOREBOARD

Table with columns for Group, W, L, T, Pts, GF, GA. Includes first round, second round, and TV Schedules for Friday, June 13.

TV Schedules

Friday, June 13. Argentina: Den. vs. W.Ger., 2:30 P.M. (Ch. 12). Uruguay: Scot. vs. W.Ger., 2:30 P.M. (ATC).

Inter-Continental Hotels advertisement. Text: "Inter-Continental Hotels are our favorite hotel group." "The best hotel chain for business." "The best overseas hotel chain." Includes contact information for reservations.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including "Blow", "Home", "Denmark", "art from", "tish national", "tillery against", "ars Hugh", "ad and then", "passes while", "he dribbled", "nders before", "a, then con-", "t mine," he", "liant pass to", "e goal really", "f the World", "don likened", "poog diploma", "sumption of", "e 1970s.", "is, and I in", "val wedding", "nancy," the", "the July 23", "drew to Sa-", "stepfather is", "Office said:", "sions of this", "ent with the", "efforts in", "relations be-", "coming.", "s he the first", "I embittered", "d in sports.", "unicable at-", "nited States", "eball at the", "mes in Ven-", "ty. In the", "mpics, the", "d when the", "gary met in", "pects, Bi-", "ain concern", "land's accus-", "ment.", "e careful to", "se constant", "of the En-", "e coach, Ce-", "ngland has", "ly matches", "mistake of", "k) Hately.", "oints of at-", "and Peter", "motti said,", "the ground", "sure on the", "they have", "orm.", "A.P. UPI)", "up", "ed", "as.", "S", "up", "ed", "as.", "S".

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Diamond	1409	115	115	-1/8
IBM	1409	115	115	-1/8
Ames	1409	115	115	-1/8
Ames	1409	115	115	-1/8
Ames	1409	115	115	-1/8
Ames	1409	115	115	-1/8
Ames	1409	115	115	-1/8
Ames	1409	115	115	-1/8
Ames	1409	115	115	-1/8
Ames	1409	115	115	-1/8

NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume
10,562,000	10,562,000
12,736,000	12,736,000
12,736,000	12,736,000
12,736,000	12,736,000
12,736,000	12,736,000
12,736,000	12,736,000
12,736,000	12,736,000
12,736,000	12,736,000
12,736,000	12,736,000
12,736,000	12,736,000

High	Low	Close	Chg.
138.81	138.42	138.81	+0.39
138.81	138.42	138.81	+0.39
138.81	138.42	138.81	+0.39
138.81	138.42	138.81	+0.39
138.81	138.42	138.81	+0.39
138.81	138.42	138.81	+0.39
138.81	138.42	138.81	+0.39
138.81	138.42	138.81	+0.39
138.81	138.42	138.81	+0.39
138.81	138.42	138.81	+0.39

Thursday's
NYSE
Closing
Via The Associated Press

Class	Prev.
Advanced	230
Declined	230
Unchanged	230
Total Issues	230
New High	230
New Low	230

Class	Chg.	Week	Year
Composites	1.08	1.08	1.08
Industries	1.08	1.08	1.08
Finance	1.08	1.08	1.08
Insurance	1.08	1.08	1.08
Banks	1.08	1.08	1.08
Transp.	1.08	1.08	1.08

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Wicks	1409	115	115	-1/8
Wicks	1409	115	115	-1/8
Wicks	1409	115	115	-1/8
Wicks	1409	115	115	-1/8
Wicks	1409	115	115	-1/8
Wicks	1409	115	115	-1/8
Wicks	1409	115	115	-1/8
Wicks	1409	115	115	-1/8
Wicks	1409	115	115	-1/8
Wicks	1409	115	115	-1/8

Class	Close	Chg.
Bonds	98.50	+0.12
Utilities	98.50	+0.12
Industrials	98.50	+0.12

Class	Prev.
Advanced	230
Declined	230
Unchanged	230
Total Issues	230
New High	230
New Low	230

Date	Buy	Sell	% of Total
June 11	24,000	14,400	28.00
June 10	24,000	14,400	28.00
June 9	24,000	14,400	28.00
June 8	24,000	14,400	28.00
June 7	24,000	14,400	28.00

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
138.81	138.81	138.42	138.81	+0.39
138.81	138.81	138.42	138.81	+0.39
138.81	138.81	138.42	138.81	+0.39
138.81	138.81	138.42	138.81	+0.39
138.81	138.81	138.42	138.81	+0.39
138.81	138.81	138.42	138.81	+0.39
138.81	138.81	138.42	138.81	+0.39
138.81	138.81	138.42	138.81	+0.39
138.81	138.81	138.42	138.81	+0.39
138.81	138.81	138.42	138.81	+0.39

High	Low	Close	Chg.
271.20	270.20	271.20	+0.10
271.20	270.20	271.20	+0.10
271.20	270.20	271.20	+0.10
271.20	270.20	271.20	+0.10
271.20	270.20	271.20	+0.10
271.20	270.20	271.20	+0.10
271.20	270.20	271.20	+0.10
271.20	270.20	271.20	+0.10
271.20	270.20	271.20	+0.10
271.20	270.20	271.20	+0.10

Class	Prev.
Advanced	230
Declined	230
Unchanged	230
Total Issues	230
New High	230
New Low	230

High	Low	Close	Chg.
280.00	277.50	278.00	+0.50
280.00	277.50	278.00	+0.50
280.00	277.50	278.00	+0.50
280.00	277.50	278.00	+0.50
280.00	277.50	278.00	+0.50
280.00	277.50	278.00	+0.50
280.00	277.50	278.00	+0.50
280.00	277.50	278.00	+0.50
280.00	277.50	278.00	+0.50
280.00	277.50	278.00	+0.50

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	Stk.	100 High	Low	Close	Quot.	Chg.
12.00	11.00	AAR	4.00	12.00	12.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	+0.10
12.00	11.00	ADD	4.00	12.00	12.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	+0.10
12.00	11.00	AGC	4.00	12.00	12.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	+0.10
12.00	11.00	AGI	4.00	12.00	12.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	+0.10
12.00	11.00	AGP	4.00	12.00	12.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	+0.10
12.00	11.00	AGS	4.00	12.00	12.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	+0.10
12.00	11.00	AGT	4.00	12.00	12.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	+0.10
12.00	11.00	AGU	4.00	12.00	12.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	+0.10
12.00	11.00	AGV	4.00	12.00	12.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	+0.10
12.00	11.00	AGW	4.00	12.00	12.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	+0.10
12.00	11.00	AGX	4.00	12.00	12.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	+0.10
12.00	11.00	AGY	4.00	12.00	12.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	+0.10
12.00	11.00	AGZ	4.00	12.00	12.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	+0.10
12.00	11.00	AGAA	4.00	12.00	12.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	+0.10
12.00	11.00	AGAB	4.00	12.00	12.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	+0.10
12.00	11.00	AGAC	4.00	12.00	12.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	+0.10
12.00	11.00	AGAD	4.00	12.00	12.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	+0.10
12.00	11.00	AGAE	4.00	12.00	12.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	+0.10
12.00	11.00	AGAF	4.00	12.00	12.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	+0.10
12.00	11.00	AGAG	4.00	12.00	12.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	+0.10
12.00	11.00	AGAH	4.00	12.00	12.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	+0.10
12.00	11.00	AGAI	4.00	12.00	12.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	+0.10
12.00	11.00	AGAJ	4.00	12.00	12.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	+0.10
12.00	11.00	AGAK	4.00	12.00	12.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	+0.10
12.00	11.00	AGAL	4.00	12.00	12.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	+0.10
12.00	11.00	AGAM	4.00	12.00	12.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	+0.10
12.00	11.00	AGAN	4.00	12.00	12.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	+0.10
12.00	11.00	AGAO	4.00	12.00	12.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	+0.10
12.00	11.00	AGAP	4.00	12.00	12.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	+0.10
12.00	11.00	AGAQ	4.00	12.00	12.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	+0.10
12.00	11.00	AGAR	4.00	12.00	12.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	+0.10
12.00	11.00	AGAS	4.00	12.00	12.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	+0.10
12.00	11.00	AGAT	4.00	12.00	12.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	+0.10
12.00	11.00	AGAU	4.00	12.00	12.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	+0.10
12.00	11.00	AGAV	4.00	12.00	12.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	+0.10
12.00	11.00	AGAW	4.00	12.00	12.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	+0.10
12.00	11.00	AGAX	4.00	12.00	12.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	+0.10
12.00	11.00	AGAY	4.00	12.00	12.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	+0.10
12.00	11.00	AGAZ	4.00	12.00	12.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	+0.10
12.00	11.00	AGBA	4.00	12.00	12.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	+0.10
12.00	11.00	AGBB	4.00	12.00	12.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	+0.10
12.00	11.00	AGBC	4.00	12.00	12.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	+0.10
12.00	11.00	AGBD	4.00	12.00	12.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	+0.10
12.00	11.00	AGBE	4.00	12.00	12.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	+0.10
12.00	11.00	AGBF	4.00	12.00	12.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	+0.10
12.00	11.00	AGBG	4.00	12.00	12.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	+0.10
12.00	11.00	AGBH	4.00	12.00	12.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	+0.10
12.00	11.00	AGBI	4.00	12.00	12.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	+0.10
12.00	11.00	AGBJ	4.00	12.00	12.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	+0.10
12.00	11.00	AGBK	4.00	12.00	12.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	+0.10
12.00	11.00	AGBL	4.00	12.00	12.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	+0.10
12.00	11.00	AGBM	4.00	12.00	12.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	+0.10
12.00	11.00	AGBN	4.00	12.00	12.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	+0.10
12.00	11.00	AGBO	4.00	12.00	12.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	+0.10
12.00	11.00	AGBP	4.00	12.00	12.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	+0.10
12.00	11.00	AGBQ	4.00	12.00	12.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	+0.10
12.00	11.00	AGBR	4.00	12.00	12.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	+0.10
12.00	11.00	AGBS	4.00	12.00	12.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	+0.10
12.00	11.00	AGBT	4.00	12.00	12.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	+0.10
12.00	11.00	AGBU	4.00	12.00	12.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	+0.10
12.00	11.00									

TECHNOLOGY

Vartec Tackles Tricky Task:
 Helping Robots See Curves

By BARNABY J. FEDER

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — If there was a surprise star at last week's machine-vision show in Detroit, technologically speaking, it was probably a small, privately held company that recently changed its name from Advanced Computer Concepts Inc. to Vartec Inc. The seven-year-old company, based in Costa Mesa, California, displayed a system that dealt with one of vision's trickiest problems: How to see at high speed small changes in surface textures of contoured objects, such as fruit or machined parts with curved surfaces.

"If they can really do it, it opens up new markets," said Stanley Lapidus, chairman of Itran Corp., a growing company based in Manchester, New Hampshire, that had one of the largest and best-attended booths at the show.

Customers want design advances that lower the cost of installing vision.

Indeed, a major advance in surface-flaw and texture-detection systems could vastly expand the quality-control applications of machine vision, particularly in such areas as food products, where appearance affects sales, and critical manufacturing parts, where tiny flaws are hard for humans to detect but vital to performance.

The first major application of Vartec's system has been a project sponsored by Parker Hannifin to inspect molded rubber O rings, doughnut-shaped circular seals that are used in industrial and medical products (the failure of a large O ring caused the explosion of the space shuttle Challenger). Vartec's system has also been applied to finding flaws on catheters and testing the dryness of fruit (by measuring how wrinkled it is).

Sales of vision systems, which automate inspection work and guide machines such as robots, are growing at an annual rate of 25 percent to 50 percent. But that rate is below projections and profits remain elusive in the crowded field, which includes a number of start-up companies that are in deep financial trouble. Worse still, General Motors Corp. and other major customers are paring capital spending plans.

IT DID NOT ADD UP to a good climate for innovation, and the show reflected it. Few companies were advertising major technical advances. Instead, the consensus seemed to be that investors and customers wanted to see improvements on systems with a proven track record of success, and design advances that would lower the cost of installing vision.

Machine-vision systems work by capturing an image, usually with advanced video cameras, and electronically processing the image until it can be interpreted. Typically, vision processing highlights such variables as edges, holes and surface area to identify objects, key features and the direction they are facing. Such processing cuts down the amount of information the system must interpret to make sense of the scene.

Vision companies are trying to develop better ways of processing images, so that important features can be seen more quickly or accurately. They also are trying to improve the electronic interpretation of the processed images. They rely on mathematical descriptions of the vision task and the path to be taken in solving it, known as algorithms.

Vartec has worked with an algorithm developed by Jack See TECH, Page 18

Beecham To Sell 3 Units
 Profit Increased 1.3% For Year

By Lisa Belkin

New York Times Service

LONDON — Beecham Group PLC said Thursday that it had decided to concentrate on its core businesses of health and personal care and dispose of most of its operations outside these sectors.

The company said it would seek offers for its home-improvements business, which is based mainly in Britain, France and West Germany, and would also sell its Fradlater, Mackie, Todd wines and spirits division and its U.S. cosmetics business, Germaine Monteil.

Beecham also announced Wednesday that pretax profit for the year rose 1.3 percent to £303.8 million (\$464 million), from a restated £299.8 million a year earlier. Revenue for the year rose 13.5 percent, to £2.60 billion, from £2.29 billion. Per-share earnings rose slightly to 23.16 pence from 22.01.

Beecham, in commenting on the planned sales, said its priority would be to restore its prescription-medicine business to a consistently high level of growth.

John Robb, group chief executive, said the units to be sold account for less than 10 percent of revenue. He declined to give details of how much the sale of the companies was expected to realize.

Lord Keith, the chairman, said that proceeds would be used to reduce borrowings. He said that negotiations on Germaine Monteil were under way and that the company had received inquiries about the home-improvements business.

He denied persistent market and press speculation that Beecham could become the target of a takeover bid. "I have not, repeat not, been approached by anybody of a serious nature," he said.

The company said it had spent £287.1 million in its fiscal year on acquisitions, £255.1 million of which related to the purchase of Norelf Thayer, the health-care unit of Revlon Inc.

Beecham shares gained 3 pence on the London Stock Exchange Thursday, rising to 396 from Wednesday's close of 393.

Skin Care: Little New Under the Sun

Many Brands Of Sunscreen but Few Differences

By Lisa Belkin

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Once upon a time, there was suntan lotion. Now there are lotions and mousses, gels and sticks, creams and powders, all available in different strengths to offer varying degrees of protection from the sun.

The outpouring is one clear sign of the explosion in consumer interest in sun blockers. This concern amid widespread warnings that basking in the sun causes cancer and wrinkles, and the much-publicized removals of cancerous skin growths from the faces of President Ronald Reagan, his wife Nancy, and Vice President George Bush.

But the variety of sun products being stuffed into beach bags and picnic baskets also demonstrates how producers are searching for ways to distinguish themselves in a field that has suddenly grown crowded.

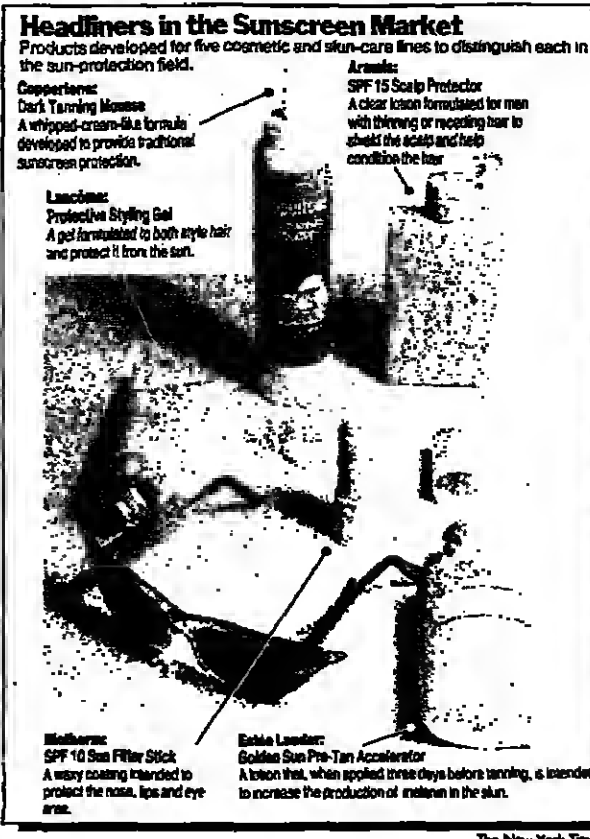
The challenge, as even industry executives concede, is that when it comes to blocking out the sun, there is effectively no difference in the new products.

"They all work, and they all work well; a sunscreen is a sunscreen," said Joseph Guibermick, senior vice president of technology for Esteé Lauder Inc. The company owns Esteé Lauder, Clinique, Aramis and Prescriptives cosmetics, and has brought out three new sun care lines in the last two years.

What is happening with sun products has happened with many a consumer product. Indeed, John Cepiel, an associate professor of marketing at the New York University Graduate School of Business, calls the sun products industry a textbook example of the evolution of a product category.

"There's a critical mass at which a market becomes large enough to segment itself and cater to tiny groups," he said. "As the market gets larger, the one-size-fits-all brand loses."

"The heightened concern of consumers about skin cancer and aging from the sun has given



Headliners in the Sunscreen Market
 Products developed for five cosmetic and skin-care lines to distinguish each in the sun-protection field.

manufacturers a reason to expand their product lines," added Allan G. Mottus, a consultant to the cosmetics industry. And expanding is what they are doing. Sun products, more than 60 percent of which are sold between June and September, have become a \$300-million industry, one that has grown by 10 to 12 percent a year for the last five years.

Nearly all of that growth has been in the area of sunscreen products, which retard burning and therefore increase the amount of time a person can stay in the sun, as opposed to suntan products, which provide no sun protection. A study by the Pathmark supermarket chain found that sales of suntan products were flat between 1980 and 1985, while sales of sunscreens and sunblocks increased 70 percent.

One impetus for this growth was a 1978 proposal by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration that all sunscreens carry a "sun protection factor," or SPF number. The proposed numbers range from 2 to 15, and indicate the strength of the protection provided by the product. An SPF of 15, for example, means that the user can spend 15 hours in the sun and absorb the same burning or tanning rays that a nonuser would absorb in one hour.

Though the proposed numbers have not yet become law, they have apparently helped win the confidence of the public. Sunscreens now seem to carry a scientific cachet. Where they were once pitched as the route to a deep, dark tan, they are now promoted as protection from the ravages of the sun.

"A dark tan is seen as unhealthy," said Barbara Cooperman, director of marketing for Bain de Soleil, of that company's recent decision to change the shade of the models in its ads. "A more-golden color suggests that you got it slowly and carefully. It's a healthier look."

Though the word "cancer" does not appear on product packages, it is implied. "Cancer See SUNSCREENS, Page 18

U.S. Retail Sales Fall; Spending Cuts Expected

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — U.S. retail sales slipped 0.1 percent in May, reflecting continuing low consumer prices and an unexpected slowing of auto and housing-materials sales, the Commerce Department reported Thursday.

In a separate survey, the Commerce Department said U.S. businesses planned to spend 1.3 percent less this year than in 1985 on capital goods. The cutbacks are centered in the mining and petroleum industries, which have been affected by the collapse of oil prices.

Estimates of U.S. retail sales last month, adjusted for seasonal differences, totaled \$117.05 billion, down from a revised \$117.14 billion in April, according to the Commerce Department report.

The report said that the decline in May followed declines of 0.1 percent in February and 0.4 percent in March. In April, sales rose 0.4 percent.

Two retail sectors that expanded rapidly in April, auto and housing materials, slowed markedly to the surprise of analysts who had expected continued gains.

Automotive sales advanced 0.6 percent in May after an upwardly revised 4.3-percent increase in April because of low-interest financing incentives.

Sales of building materials, hardware and garden supplies fell 4.2 percent after a 4.6-percent advance in April, despite continuing brisk home sales. Furniture and home appliance sales advanced 2.8 percent.

Gasoline service stations, which had a 7.4-percent decrease in sales in April, lost 2 percent in May, despite lower pump prices.

The decline in consumer prices means that spending — after inflation — is actually growing," Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said. "Recent strong gains in real disposable income and high levels of consumer confidence indicate continued gains in consumer spending."

Consumer prices decreased by 0.2 percent in April but May figures have not yet been compiled. Total retail sales in the past three

months were 0.2 percent below the previous three months but 3.1 percent above level a year earlier.

Plans for capital spending this year involved the expenditure of an estimated \$374.77 billion, down from \$379.74 billion in 1985, according to a poll conducted in April and May by the Bureau of Economic Analysis. The figures are adjusted for inflation.

Spending by U.S. businesses increased 7.6 percent in 1985 after an increase of 15.1 percent in 1984, according to revised figures.

If the estimate holds, 1986 would mark the first decline in capital spending since 1983, when business spending fell 1.2 percent after a 7.9-percent decline in 1982. (AP, UPI)

3 Fired in Leak of U.S. Data

The Associated Press
 WASHINGTON — The U.S. Commerce Department said Thursday that it had fired three employees for allegedly leaking sensitive economic data.

Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said that two of the employees had used the data for personal financial gain while the third passed the advance information on to someone else who used it for profit.

In all three cases, he said, the profit was small, but he refused to disclose specific sums. He also refused to release the names of the three, who work for the department's Bureau of Economic Analysis.

The firings followed an investigation into the premature release last September of preliminary figures on economic growth for the July-September quarter. The investigation was launched after the Commerce Department discovered the actual number was widely known in financial markets the afternoon before it was officially released.

Consumer prices decreased by 0.2 percent in April but May figures have not yet been compiled. Total retail sales in the past three

Currency Rates

Cross Rates	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102	108	114	120																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Amsterdam	2.745	2.801	2.857	2.913	2.969	3.025	3.081	3.137	3.193	3.249	3.305	3.361	3.417	3.473	3.529	3.585	3.641	3.697	3.753	3.809	3.865	3.921	3.977	4.033	4.089	4.145	4.201	4.257	4.313	4.369	4.425	4.481	4.537	4.593	4.649	4.705	4.761	4.817	4.873	4.929	4.985	5.041	5.097	5.153	5.209	5.265	5.321	5.377	5.433	5.489	5.545	5.601	5.657	5.713	5.769	5.825	5.881	5.937	5.993	6.049	6.105	6.161	6.217	6.273	6.329	6.385	6.441	6.497	6.553	6.609	6.665	6.721	6.777	6.833	6.889	6.945	7.001	7.057	7.113	7.169	7.225	7.281	7.337	7.393	7.449	7.505	7.561	7.617	7.673	7.729	7.785	7.841	7.897	7.953	8.009	8.065	8.121	8.177	8.233	8.289	8.345	8.401	8.457	8.513	8.569	8.625	8.681	8.737	8.793	8.849	8.905	8.961	9.017	9.073	9.129	9.185	9.241	9.297	9.353	9.409	9.465	9.521	9.577	9.633	9.689	9.745	9.801	9.857	9.913	9.969	10.025	10.081	10.137	10.193	10.249	10.305	10.361	10.417	10.473	10.529	10.585	10.641	10.697	10.753	10.809	10.865	10.921	10.977	11.033	11.089	11.145	11.201	11.257	11.313	11.369	11.425	11.481	11.537	11.593	11.649	11.705	11.761	11.817	11.873	11.929	11.985	12.041	12.097	12.153	12.209	12.265	12.321	12.377	12.433	12.489	12.545	12.601	12.657	12.713	12.769	12.825	12.881	12.937	12.993	13.049	13.105	13.161	13.217	13.273	13.329	13.385	13.441	13.497	13.553	13.609	13.665	13.721	13.777	13.833	13.889	13.945	14.001	14.057	14.113	14.169	14.225	14.281	14.337	14.393	14.449	14.505	14.561	14.617	14.673	14.729	14.785	14.841	14.897	14.953	15.009	15.065	15.121	15.177	15.233	15.289	15.345	15.401	15.457	15.513	15.569	15.625	15.681	15.737	15.793	15.849	15.905	15.961	16.017	16.073	16.129	16.185	16.241	16.297	16.353	16.409	16.465	16.521	16.577	16.633	16.689	16.745	16.801	16.857	16.913	16.969	17.025	17.081	17.137	17.193	17.249	17.305	17.361	17.417	17.473	17.529	17.585	17.641	17.697	17.753	17.809	17.865	17.921	17.977	18.033	18.089	18.145	18.201	18.257	18.313	18.369	18.425	18.481	18.537	18.593	18.649	18.705	18.761	18.817	18.873	18.929	18.985	19.041	19.097	19.153	19.209	19.265	19.321	19.377	19.433	19.489	19.545	19.601	19.657	19.713	19.769	19.825	19.881	19.937	19.993	20.049	20.105	20.161	20.217	20.273	20.329	20.385	20.441	20.497	20.553	20.609	20.665	20.721	20.777	20.833	20.889	20.945	21.001	21.057	21.113	21.169	21.225	21.281	21.337	21.393	21.449	21.505	21.561	21.617	21.673	21.729	21.785	21.841	21.897	21.953	22.009	22.065	22.121	22.177	22.233	22.289	22.345	22.401	22.457	22.513	22.569	22.625	22.681	22.737	22.793	22.849	22.905	22.961	23.017	23.073	23.129	23.185	23.241	23.297	23.353	23.409	23.465	23.521	23.577	23.633	23.689	23.745	23.801	23.857	23.913	23.969	24.025	24.081	24.137	24.193	24.249	24.305	24.361	24.417	24.473	24.529	24.585	24.641	24.697	24.753	24.809	24.865	24.921	24.977	25.033	25.089	25.145	25.201	25.257	25.313	25.369	25.425	25.481	25.537	25.593	25.649	25.705	25.761	25.817	25.873	25.929	25.985	26.041	26.097	26.153	26.209	26.265	26.321	26.377	26.433	26.489	26.545	26.601	26.657	26.713	26.769	26.825	26.881	26.937	26.993	27.049	27.105	27.161	27.217	27.273	27.329	27.385	27.441	27.497	27.553	27.609	27.665	27.721	27.777	27.833	27.889	27.945	28.001	28.057	28.113	28.169	28.225	28.281	28.337	28.393	28.449	28.505	28.561	28.617	28.673	28.729	28.785	28.841	28.897	28.953	29.009	29.065	29.121	29.177	29.233	29.289	29.345	29.401	29.457	29.513	29.569	29.625	29.681	29.737	29.793	29.849	29.905	29.961	30.017	30.073	30.129	30.185	30.241	30.297	30.353	30.409	30.465	30.521	30.577	30.633	30.689	30.745	30.801	30.857	30.913	30.969	31.025	31.081	31.137	31.193	31.249	31.305	31.361	31.417	31.473	31.529	31.585	31.641	31.697	31.753	31.809	31.865	31.921	31.977	32.033	32.089	32.145	32.201	32.257	32.313	32.369	32.425	32.481	32.537	32.593	32.649	32.705	32.761	32.817	32.873	32.929	32.985	33.041	33.097	33.153	33.209	33.265	33.321	33.377	33.433	33.489	33.545	33.601	33.657	33.713	33.769	33.825	33.881	33.937	33.993	34.049	34.105	34.161	34.217	34.273	

BUSINESS PEOPLE

TWA's President Is Ousted

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The president of Trans World Airlines said Thursday that he had been forced to resign unexpectedly after an eight-month tenure because of friction with a senior deputy of the troubled carrier's chairman, Carl C. Icahn.

"I think there was some confusion among employees as to who the boss was," Richard D. Pearson said a day after TWA had said he had resigned.

Mr. Pearson said his departure stemmed from a conflict of authority with TWA's vice chairman, D. Joseph Corr. Mr. Corr was brought in by Mr. Icahn, a New York financier, after he took control of the airline earlier this year.

Mr. Pearson said that Mr. Corr had asked for his resignation. "Obviously, Mr. Icahn is going to go with the horse he brought in," Mr. Pearson added.

Although his departure was amicable, he said, it came unexpectedly. Asked his plans, he said, "I don't have any right now because I hadn't planned on leaving. I'm an airline guy and I'd like to stay in the business."

Smith to Leave Electrolux Unit

The Associated Press

CLEVELAND — Ward Smith said he will resign as chairman of White Consolidated Industries Inc. because of his unhappiness over his role in the organization after the company was taken over by Electrolux AB of Sweden. Mr. Smith's successor will be Anders Scharp, president and chief executive of Electrolux, Electrolux said Wednesday.

"I don't think there's an effective role I can play here," said Mr. Smith, 55, who had been with White for 20 years. Mr. Smith's resignation takes effect next month.

Mr. Smith had been president of White for 10 years before becoming chief executive and chairman in January, just two months before the takeover. But Mr. Smith said he was not being eased out by White's new owners.

TWA sources, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said Mr. Corr, who heads a company owned by Mr. Icahn called ACF Industries, had assumed most of Mr. Pearson's responsibilities. A 50-year-old former pilot, Mr. Pearson previously had held several positions in TWA, including vice president for maintenance and engineering, executive vice president and chief operating officer. He became president of the airline Sept. 27, in the midst of a

takeover battle for TWA between Mr. Icahn and Texas Air Corp.'s president, Frank Lorenzo, which Mr. Icahn eventually won.

Irwin Union Corp. said its chairman, John A. Nash, had been elected to the additional posts of interim president and chief executive of the company's subsidiary, Midwest National Bank. Mr. Nash replaces Peter J. Barriek, who recently resigned.

Seibels Bruce Group Inc., an insurance holding company based in Columbia, South Carolina, said its board had named Sterling E. Beale as chairman and chief executive, succeeding William M. Davis, who died recently. Mr. Beale has been vice chairman since February.

The New York Stock Exchange said eight new members have been elected to the board. The new members are: Benjamin F. Edwards 3d, chairman, A.G. Edwards & Sons; James E. Maltz, chairman, Cyrus J. Lawrence Inc.; David V. Shields, managing director, Shields & Co.; Donald Stone, senior partner, Lasker, Stone & Stern; Laurence A. Tisch, chairman, Loews Corp.; W. Clarke Wesco, former chairman, Sterling Drug Inc.; S. Parker Gilbert, chairman, Morgan Stanley & Co.; and George S. Johnston, president, Scudder, Stevens & Clark. Six directors were re-elected: John Brademas, president, New York University; Frank T. Cary, former chairman, International Business Machines Corp.; Robert E. Linton, chairman, Dressel Burnham Lambert Inc.; Donald S. MacNaughton, former chairman, Hospital Corp. of America; William A. Schreyer, chairman, Merrill Lynch & Co.; and L. Edwin Smart, chairman, Transworld Corp.

(AP, Reuters, NYT)



Trading on the floor of the Bombay Stock Exchange: Investors are starting to return after months of uncertainty.

Indian Stock Prices Reviving After Recent Sell-Off

By Dev Varam

BOMBAY — Indian stock markets have regained buoyancy and ended the uncertainty of the past three months, when prices of most popular shares plunged on widespread selling.

Expectations of another bumper harvest after good monsoon rains and the recent withdrawal of harsh budgetary measures helped revive the stock market, Kirti Parekh, a stockbroker, said.

The All-India Index of The Economic Times has risen to around 550 this week. The record of 559.5 was set on Feb. 26, a day before the 1986-87 government budget was announced.

The decline in the index was

brought on by the announcement of the budget. Businessmen were disappointed in it because it provided no new investment incentives. It was also criticized for curbing new investment in shares with a new tax on dividend income from intercorporate investment. The tax was withdrawn last month.

Dinesh Wajji, another broker, said market sentiment was boosted by the recent rise in the capacity officially allowed for 65 major industries and the government's announcement last month that it would consider the revision of prices of major industrial raw materials, such as steel and cement.

These changes have given investors a sense of relief and brought them back to the market, Mr. Parekh said.

Mr. Wajji said, "Heavy buying by government financial institutions and curbs imposed by stock exchanges on offloading of stocks helped in stabilizing prices."

"Now with the timely onset of premonsoon rains in various parts of the country, the market revival is complete."

Minoo Shroff, an economist in J.K. Industrial Group, said the share market would continue to be buoyant, although investors would be selective, tending to buy shares in well-known companies.

The boom will continue, he said, noting that the prices of some equities have risen almost 200 percent in the past two years.

People are now less eager to invest in fixed bank deposits or to

buy gold or real estate, where the capital appreciation has been at around 15 percent in the same period, he said.

Merchant bankers said the government was interested in acquiring a foothold in a market awash with private cash.

"Fund-starved state companies are expected to issue nonconvertible debentures for up to 10 billion rupees (\$800 million) in 1986-87, ending March," said Nalin Mehta, vice chairman of JM Financial Investment Consultancy Ltd.

Bankers predicted that private and government companies were likely to issue new equities and nonconvertible debentures valued at about 35 billion rupees in 1986-87, compared with 25 billion last year and 15 billion the year before.

Bankers Japan Is on The Verge of 'Recession'

By Rich Miller

TOKYO — Japan is on the verge of a recession — at least by the standards — as economic growth grinds to a virtual halt as a result of a stronger yen and slow growth abroad, according to economists here.

What the Japanese economists mean is that other nations might call for a recession as two consecutive quarters of falling output in Japan that definition does not apply, the economists said, but the economy here rarely falls much less falls.

"The picture of the current economy as a whole is that of a recession," said an economist at the Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan Ltd. "Industrial production has been slow with a steady fall since last year, and there have been no signs of recovery."

Evidence of the slowdown is placed later this month, with release of first-quarter data on gross national product data, a sure sign of the total value of a nation's goods and services. Many banks expect the figures to show little or no growth in the first three months. Some even forecast a drop.

Haruo Muto, manager of Tokyo's economic research department at the Bank of Tokyo, predicted first-quarter GNP to fall a tiny amount — less than 1 percent — from the previous months. He said that would be a first quarterly drop in GNP in nearly six years.

Sumitomo Bank Ltd.'s economist, Masahiko Kato, is more optimistic, forecasting 0.2 percent gain. But he said it would slow to 0.2 percent in the second quarter and 0.1 percent in the third for "a growth momentum."

Unemployment, already high — for Japan — 2.9 percent, will rise to 3 to 3.5 percent, government officials said. Quarter officials said slowdown was probably inevitable given the sharp 1.7-percent rise in the fourth quarter of 1985. Even so, some of them were beginning to sound cautious.

"We've reached a very delicate point," one senior official said. "The pace of expansion has been very slow." The government is predicted 4-percent growth for current fiscal year.

He expressed concern about large inventories, sagging bank confidence, and the failure of the yen so far to pass the benefits to the higher yen to consumers.

He attributed the last of these several factors. Japan's distance from the United States and Europe delays the arrival of imports. Only a small proportion of imports are manufactured goods or raw materials where the effects of the higher yen show up most quickly.

Finally, although the yen has risen more than 30 percent against the dollar since February 1985, it is not appreciated much against other European currencies, the official said.

INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE

Advertisement for 'An Arizona Masterpiece' in the foothills of Tucson. It describes a 3,100 square foot home with a swimming pool, tennis court, and other amenities. The price is \$2,650,000.

Advertisement for a villa in Sainte-Maxime, France. The villa is 2,970 sq.m. with a view of the sea. The opening price is F.F. 1,600,000.

Advertisement for U.K. Jobless Rate. It states that the jobless rate rose to 13.3% in May, from 13.2% in April. It also mentions that the rate rose to 13.3% in May from 13.2% in April.

Advertisement for a property in NYC at 812 Fifth Ave. It is a 4-exposure apartment with 6 rooms, a 24-hour pass elevators, and a separate service entrance.

Advertisement for Farm Views in Bridgehampton. It describes a 13-acre property with a swimming pool and tennis court. The price is \$1,325,000.

Advertisement for South of France Provence. It describes exclusive properties for sale in the beautiful 'Var Ouest' region.

Advertisement for London Residential Letting Agents. It lists several agents and their services.

Advertisement for an auction in New York. It lists commercial and residential investments and development sites to be auctioned in New York, 25 June 1986.

Advertisement for Real Estate Investment in Switzerland. It describes an apartment hotel in Montreux Bay, Geneva Lake.

Advertisement for Private Estate Near Cannes. It describes a large fully furnished property on 36 acres of land.

Advertisement for London's Premier Letting Agents. It lists Anson & Ringland and other agents.

Advertisement for 'Own land in the great American West'. It describes an opportunity to acquire a sizeable piece of America's ranchland.

Advertisement for Property Services in London. It describes a service for purchasers and offers to buy a property in London.

Advertisement for Colinas Verdes in Algarve, Portugal. It describes a beautiful hillside location with privacy and seclusion.

Advertisement for Chesterton's Residential Letting Agents. It describes a range of flats and houses for rent.

Advertisement for Forbes Europe. It describes a development subsidiary of Forbes Magazine, offering scenic ranchland in Colorado.

Advertisement for International Real Estate. It describes a service for finding a house or flat in London.

Advertisement for Hampton & Sons. It describes a beautiful hillside location in Algarve, Portugal.

Advertisement for Sturgis Residential Letting. It describes a range of properties for rent in London.

Gene North Buenc Africa

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

McDonnell Douglas Said to Seek a Role in Airbus

ANNOVER, West Germany — McDonnell Douglas Corp., the U.S. aerospace group, and Airbus Industrie are discussing ways to cooperate on building the Euro-pan consortium's new A-330 and A-340 aircraft, a West German official said Thursday.

Mitsui Net Rose 5.4% in 85/86

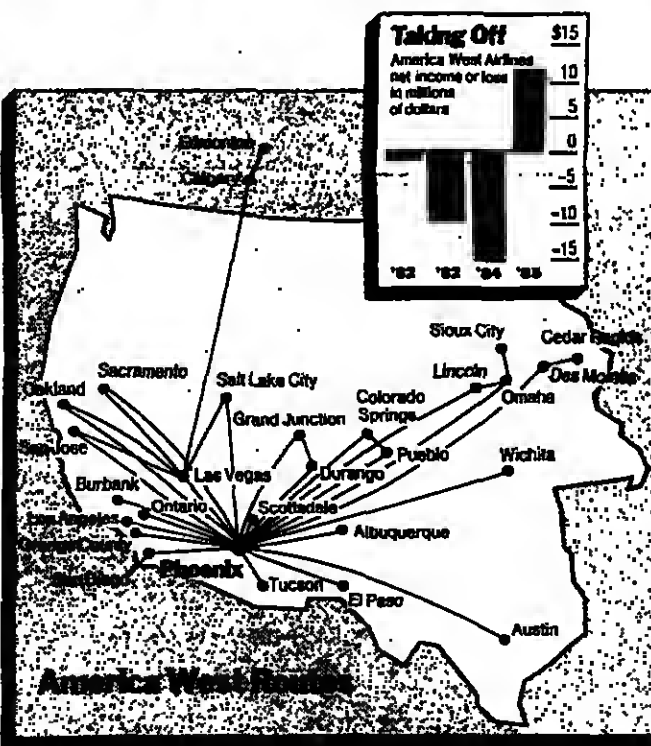
TOKYO — Mitsui & Co., Japan's second-largest trading house, Thursday said its profit for the first nine months of fiscal 1985/86 jumped 15.4 percent to 1.67 billion yen (\$69.9 million) from 1.45 billion yen in the previous year.

Broad Horizons and Cloudless Skies for America West Airlines

By Sid Kane New York Times Service NEW YORK — Tim, youthful fit, Edward R. Beauvais, the 47-year-old chairman of America West Airlines, looked west into the sunset from the parking lot of his company's Tempe, Arizona, headquarters.



Edward R. Beauvais, chairman of America West Airlines.



is a limit to the number of flights that grid pattern can support. Moreover, by confining itself to those areas, America West is extraordinarily vulnerable if another airline moves in on its turf.

Southwest has a 12-percent share of the Phoenix market — compared with America West's 122 daily flights and 30 percent share, but not small enough to look off.

By comparison, People Express lost \$27.5 million on revenues of \$977.9 million last year, compared with a tiny profit of \$1.6 million on revenues of \$586.8 million in 1984.

Mr. Beauvais has kept a low profile in the industry. But those who know him say he is a tireless, articulate executive who knows the routing networks in his native region like they were the lines on his hand.

There are no reserved spaces out front — he parks in the main lot with the rest of us," said Mr. Coleman, the market planner. "But above all he's a great visionary and motivator. He sensed from the beginning what we were capable of, and he kept us focused on the opportunity."

There is great tenacity in Mr. Beauvais's personality. To start the airline, Mr. Beauvais, Mr. Conway and eight other partners took out second mortgages and used the credit lines on their charge cards. But they were still \$18 million short.

Lorrho Acquires 35% Stake In U.K.'s Today Newspaper

LONDON — Lorrho PLC has bought a 35-percent stake in Britain's high-technology Today newspaper, helping it stave off a financial crisis, the newspaper's chairman, Eddie Shah, announced Thursday.

Chevron to Cut Work Force

SAN FRANCISCO — Chevron Corp. announced Thursday that it plans to reduce its work force by 4,500 by the end of the year and that the reductions will be achieved by resignations, retirements and dismissals.

Playgirl Magazine Has Filed for Protection from Its Creditors

Playgirl magazine has filed for protection from its creditors under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code. The monthly publication, which offers self-help features, celebrity interviews and a variety of nude male photographs, had been losing circulation and advertising revenue for several years.

Sealink British Ferries has bought Hoverspeed Ltd. for \$5 million (\$7.6 million). Hoverspeed, formed in 1981, operates five hovercraft between Dover, England, and Calais and Boulogne, France. Last year it carried 1.7 million passengers and 230,000 cars.

Vontobel Holding AG will offer shares and list them for over-the-counter trading in Zurich, starting July 7. The company, whose principal asset is J. Vontobel & Co., the Zurich private bank, said it would issue 22,500 bearer shares of a nominal 500 Swiss francs (\$275), raising nominal capital to \$6.25 million francs from 45 million.

Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd. declined comment on Japanese newspaper reports that it had refused to deliver four container ships to the Tung Group of Hong Kong. Mainichi Shinbun reported that MHI said it would not deliver because Tung had defaulted on its agreement to take the vessels before a stipulated date.

Pabst Brewing Co. said it reached an agreement with China under which Pabst will become the first U.S. beer brewed in China. Pabst is privately owned by Paul Kalanovitz. Pabst is dismantling plants in Vancouver, Washington, and Newark, New Jersey, both of which will be rebuilt in China.

Although America West does compete with the majors on specific routes — for example, with United Airlines on the Albuquerque-Los Angeles route — it has steered clear of Dallas, Denver and other large cities whose airports are dominated by major carriers.

Finally, after more than 40 trips to New York in a two-year period, Mr. Beauvais and his partners hit pay dirt at Rooney, Pace Inc. The investment firm successfully took the company public in February 1983, raising \$18.7 million at \$7.50 a share. Since then, America West has raised a total of \$250 million from stocks and convertible debentures.

"You have to be willing to hear 'no' a thousand times, you have to be tenacious, and you can't be afraid to fail," he said. "But it should be hard to raise money, because you'll manage it much more carefully. 'Easy come, easy go' is a statement that's absolutely true."

America West, in contrast, says it is content to be the major player only in Phoenix, at least for the next few years and to add service to 20 more cities. As for competition, Mr. Conway suggests that the combined clout of Southwest and America West will keep other airlines away.

"If United made it top priority to establish a hub in Phoenix it would have an impact on us, but it would not be an end-all," Mr. Conway said. "They'd be looking at two highly efficient carriers that have between the two of them 188 departures in Phoenix each day, and cost per seat-mile of roughly 6 cents. That is powerful to go up against."

America West's cost per seat-mile of 6.3 cents during the first quarter of 1986 is much lower than the industry average of 7.9 cents. And its passenger load factor — percentage of available seats filled — was 62.4 percent in 1985, slightly above the industry average of 61.5 percent.

So far, America West has remained nonunion, and pays lower salaries than many of its competitors. But Mr. Beauvais has established a broad employee stock-ownership plan, which mandates that almost all workers purchase the equivalent of 20 percent of their first year's pay in stock — at a discount of 15 percent.

The stock, which was originally offered at \$7.50 a share, was selling around \$9 last week. The company also distributed about \$3 million — roughly 15 percent of last year's pretax profits — among 2,000 workers.

COMPANY NOTES

Airship Industries Ltd. of Australia will form a joint venture with Ansett Transport Industries Ltd. to develop, operate and market airships in Asia and the Pacific, including Japan. Ansett is Australia's major domestic air carrier.

Imetal, the French metals holding company, has agreed to sell its uranium producer subsidiary, Cie. Francaise de Mokta, to the government-owned nuclear-fuels group, Cogema, for an undisclosed amount. Imetal said the proceeds would be used to further reduce Imetal's debt, 752 million francs (\$105 million) at the end of 1985.

Ka Wah Bank Ltd.'s shareholders have approved a capital-restructuring plan that will give China International Trust & Investment Corp. a 95-percent interest in the bank through a capital injection of 350 million Hong Kong dollars (\$45 million). The plan is expected to take effect by June 23.

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Net Asset Value on June 5, 1986 Pacific Selection Fund N.V. U.S.\$0.24 per U.S.\$1 unit. Pacific Selection Fund N.V.

BIG BANG The Last Checkpoint This is your last chance to see a full range of finance oriented computer and communications systems before the Big Bang in the City of London. SYSTEMS FOR THE CITY Exhibition & Conference

1. Jonathan Pryce as Sam in the film 'Blast'. 2. Yves Saint-Laurent evening gown.

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Bankers Japan The New Recession... RESIDENT AGENT... MARSH &... GEORGE... M... up ed as S

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Thursdays NYSE Closing

Tobies include the average prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52 High Low High Low

Table with columns: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52 High Low High Low. Lists various stocks and their performance metrics.

(Continued)

Table with columns: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52 High Low High Low. Continuation of stock market data.

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U.S. Futures Via The Associated Press

June 12

Season High Season Low Open High Low Close Chg.

Grains

Table with columns: Season High Season Low Open High Low Close Chg. for various grain futures like Wheat, Corn, Soybeans.

Livestock

Table with columns: Season High Season Low Open High Low Close Chg. for various livestock futures like Cattle, Hogs.

Currency Options

Table with columns: Season High Season Low Open High Low Close Chg. for various currency options like British Pound, Japanese Yen.

Financial

Table with columns: Season High Season Low Open High Low Close Chg. for various financial instruments like U.S. Treasury Bonds, Municipal Bonds.

London Commodities

Table with columns: Season High Season Low Open High Low Close Chg. for various London commodities like Sugar, Cocoa, Coffee.

Paris Commodities

Table with columns: Season High Season Low Open High Low Close Chg. for various Paris commodities like Sugar, Cocoa, Coffee.

Asian Commodities

Table with columns: Season High Season Low Open High Low Close Chg. for various Asian commodities like Singapore Gold Futures, Kuala Lumpur Rubber.

Cash Prices

Table with columns: Season High Season Low Open High Low Close Chg. for various cash prices like Gold, Silver, Platinum.

Food

June 12

Season High Season Low Open High Low Close Chg.

Meats

Table with columns: Season High Season Low Open High Low Close Chg. for various meat futures like Coffee, Sugar, Cocoa.

Metals

Table with columns: Season High Season Low Open High Low Close Chg. for various metal futures like Copper, Aluminum.

Stock Indexes

Table with columns: Season High Season Low Open High Low Close Chg. for various stock indexes like NYSE Composite, S&P 500.

Commodity Indexes

Table with columns: Season High Season Low Open High Low Close Chg. for various commodity indexes like Moody's, Reuters.

Dividends

Table with columns: Season High Season Low Open High Low Close Chg. for various dividend-paying stocks.

U.S. Treasuries

Table with columns: Season High Season Low Open High Low Close Chg. for various U.S. Treasury securities.

London Metals

Table with columns: Season High Season Low Open High Low Close Chg. for various London metal prices.

Orders Up in West Germany

FRANKFURT — Orders for the West German construction industry rose to 13.96 billion Deutsche marks (\$6.35 billion) in the first quarter, 7.9 percent higher than in the first quarter of 1985.

DM Futures Options

June 12

Season High Season Low Open High Low Close Chg.

DM Futures Options

Table with columns: Season High Season Low Open High Low Close Chg. for various DM futures options.

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Thursday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, High, Low, Close, Change. Lists various stocks and their performance.

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 12 June 1986

Large table listing various international funds with columns for fund name, share price, and other details.

Floating-Rate Notes

Table listing floating-rate notes with columns for currency, issuer, and interest rate.

Manville Stockholders Ask Court for Election

NEW YORK — Manville Corp. stockholders, fighting to quash a bankruptcy reorganization, urged a federal appeals court Thursday to force Manville to elect new directors.

Hewlett-Packard Seeks Staff Cut

PALO ALTO, California — Hewlett-Packard Co. said Thursday that it will offer early retirement to 1,800 long-service employees in the United States and voluntary severance incentives to other workers.

Deutsche Marks

Table listing Deutsche Marks with columns for currency, issuer, and interest rate.

Japanese Yen

Table listing Japanese Yen with columns for currency, issuer, and interest rate.

NOTICE OF EARLY REDEMPTION National Westminster Finance B.V. (the 'Company') Guaranteed Floating Rate Capital Notes 1991 (the 'Notes')

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including page number 'Page 9' and various fragments of text.

THE EUROMARKETS

Traders Derive Little Direction From U.S. Data

By David Ross

LONDON — Eurobonds generally closed steady to slightly firmer Thursday, with news of a decline in U.S. retail sales in May not seen as providing a strong enough indication of prospects for interest-rate declines, dealers said.

bonds because of the recent volatility of prices, dealers said. But some believe that Citicorp's 20-billion-yen, 6 1/2-percent bond due 1993, by offering a more generous yield than many recent issues, could begin attracting investors back to Euroyen issues and may help establish a new pricing benchmark. They said that this could encourage some of the 10 to 12 non-Japanese banks that had planned to issue Euroyen bonds to go ahead with the launching of new issues soon.

Other dealers, however, noting that the Citicorp issue closed slightly outside total fees, at a discount of about 2 1/2, said the issue was still too tightly priced. Meanwhile, dealers said Sweden's issue of \$150 million of 8 1/2-percent, eight-year bonds priced at 99 1/4 saw fairly strong demand in an otherwise listless market for fixed-

rate dollar bonds. The issue closed offered at about a discount of 1 1/2, inside total fees of 2 percent. They said the issue, yielding about 44 basis points above comparable U.S. Treasury securities, when launched, was priced in line with outstanding Swedish debt. Other dollar straight closed about 1/4 point firmer, as dealers said the market was looking to Friday's release of the U.S. Producer Price Index and industrial-production data for clearer indications on U.S. rates.

Among other sectors, European currency unit bonds were steady, while sterling bonds were slightly firmer. Floating-rate notes generally closed little changed, although Abbey National Building Society moved to take advantage of continued interest in sterling-denominated issues with a £200-million, seven-year note issue paying 10 basis points above the three-month London interbank offered rate. The issue won a good reception to close inside total fees at 99.92.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Eases Lower in Europe, U.S.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar slipped fractionally lower in quiet European and U.S. trading Thursday, but dealers said the currency remained vulnerable to a major sell-off and might test the 2.15 Deutsche mark level before long. "There may be pressure mounting on the dollar" because of further evidence of weakness in the economy, said Jeffrey Mondschien, a trader with Merrill Lynch International.

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns: Currency, Bid, Ask, Bid, Ask. Includes Deutsche mark, French franc, Swiss franc, etc.

2,200 DM from 2,207 there on Wednesday; to 165.50 yen from 166.10; to 7,018.00 French francs from 7,033.50, and to 1,820.80 Swiss francs from 1,823.00. The British pound firmed to \$1.5285 from \$1.5275.

Without an offsetting action by other countries, a continuation in U.S. rates could mean that there would be a free-fall — a danger that the chairman, Paul A. Volcker, has repeatedly warned against. Dealers noted, however, that the president of the West German Bundesbank, Karl Otto Poetter, ruled out a cut in West German interest rates. In other markets, the Deutsche dollar was fixed at 2,213 DM at 2,207 on the Wednesday and at 7,058.00 French francs, up from 7,042.00. It closed Zurich at 1,821.30 Swiss francs, unchanged. Earlier in Tokyo, where the dollar closed at 165.60 yen, the Bank of Japan was said to have intervened to support the dollar soon after trading opened. (Reuters, UPI)

SUNSCREENS: Cosmetics Firms Exploit a Healthy Interest in the Sun

(Continued from first finance page) is not a good marketing strategy," said David Garlin, president of Cosmotech, a chemical consulting firm to the cosmetics industry. "When you talk about 'sun protection,' it's not a scare word and people still know what you mean." But while the government's SPF numbers opened new opportunities, they also set new limits. Because the numbers define the sun protection a product provides, companies cannot claim that their sunscreen is more effective than a competitor's.

Yves Saint Laurent both market makeup foundation that contains a sunscreen. Aramis has introduced a line of products for men, and the most popular item is a lotion to protect the scalp. "One place men seem to have a problem with is their hair — or their lack of it," said Lyn Leigh, a spokesman. "This is a sensitive spot and a sensitive subject."

"In order to manufacture something that's comfortable on the lips, we were put into a situation to choose similar formulas," he said. But marketing directors for the two lines said that because each is aimed at a different type of consumer — Lancôme is for the glamorous woman, Biotherm for the outdoorsy one — each product is selling well. "It is a very complex product," Lander's Mr. Gunderick said. "The formula of it is critical to its efficacy. It isn't wise for us to make different formulas and then retest them. It isn't prudent."

While consumers are reacting positively to the new products, government regulators are showing interest of another sort. The FDA has warned companies that use of SPF numbers higher than 15 may violate the proposed regulations. Numbers of 20 and 23 are "gliding the line," said Heinz Eiermann, director of the FDA's Division of Cosmetics and Toiletries. The sun is only a concern for a certain number of hours, he said, and too much protection, though not harmful, is superfluous. The agency is also investigating pre-tan accelerators, warning that the chemical actions of the product may classify it as a drug.

'One place men seem to have a problem with is their hair — or their lack of it. This is a sensitive spot and a sensitive subject.'

— Lyn Leigh, a spokesman for Aramis

TECH: Machine Vision

(Continued from first finance page) Sidansky, the director of image-engineering research programs at the University of California at Irvine. He is an expert at finding patterns in seemingly random images. The Vartec algorithm is one of many that use a gray scale. It sees an image as a pattern of reflected light ranging across 256 shades of gray between black and white. It focuses on how much the light varies and the direction that patterns of variation run. Vartec spent three years developing its system, the last year of which was devoted to embedding as much of it as possible in computer hardware. But will it work in a variety of applications without a lot of costly engineering and redesign? Vision experts call that the "robustness question" and, as the sober exhibitors who filled the rest of the show will testify, it is first on the industry's agenda these days.

South African Rand Stages a Nervous Rally

JOHANNESBURG — The South African rand rallied from near record lows on Thursday to close firmer, despite the imposition of a nationwide state of emergency. Dealers said the commercial rand rallied in very quiet trading to close at 36.50 U.S. cents after plunging more than 1 cent at the opening, to near its record low of 34.45 last August. The unit closed at 37.20 on Wednesday. The financial rand also recovered to 21.90 cents after falling to about 20, dealers said. Under South Africa's two-tier currency system, the commercial rand is used for most external transactions while the more closely controlled financial unit is the rate at which foreign companies can repatriate capital from the country. Dealers said that Thursday's declaration of a nationwide state of emergency had no noticeable impact on trading, except to heighten nervousness. The immediate lack

of impact reflected the fact that a clampdown had been expected, and widespread relief that Pretoria had not imposed martial law, dealers said. Trading was mainly interbank, aided by some exporter interest at the low and light central bank support, they said. Analysts said, however, that the declaration is likely to push South Africa's already troubled financial markets into a fresh crisis. For example, recent heavy purchases of gold shares are now likely to dry up, said one. "The emergency will reduce volumes and increase volatility," he said. A money-market trader said that overseas investors, already nervous over the country's political instability and facing harassment from anti-apartheid groups, were dumping government stocks. Such dumping, he said, was a concern that there will be bloody confrontations between security forces and black activists on Monday, the 10th anniversary of Soweto riots, could leave South Africa strapped for cash. "We could soon be a lot of capital," one trader said, pointing out that this would mean the country's already deep recession and increase unemployment. Meanwhile, the governor of South African Reserve Bank, hard de Kock, denied widespread rumors Thursday that the bank planned to impose cash controls to arrest the rand's decline. "No further changes are contemplated," he told Reuters. Pretoria suspended all currency and share trading last August and the rand fell to its record low. But foreign-exchange dealers told Reuters that they did not believe the Reserve Bank had the dollars to hold the rand up the length of time, and that some strictions may be needed to devalue the currency.

Thursday's OTC Prices NASDAQ prices at 3 PM, New York time. Via The Associated Press

Large table of stock market data with columns for 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld., Sales in 1985, High, Low, 3 P.M. Close, Net Change. Includes sections A through Z.

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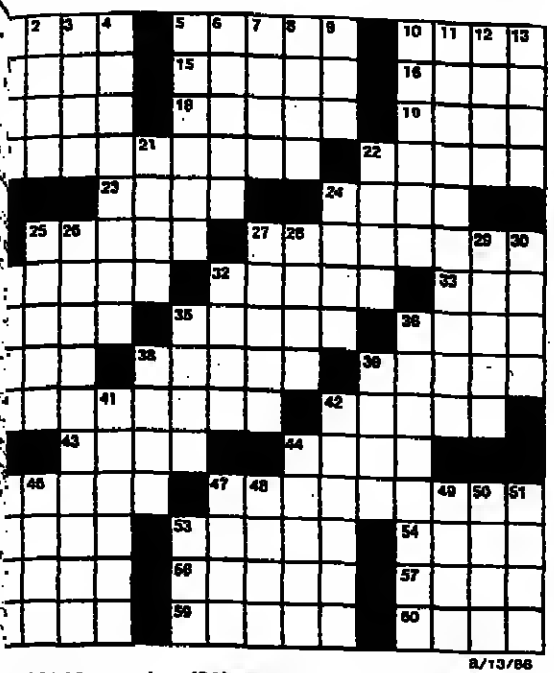
FDIC Chairman Predicts Record In Bank Failures

WASHINGTON — The chairman of Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. said Thursday that a record number of U.S. banks are expected to fail or require federal financial assistance by the end of the year. L. William Seidman said at a meeting of the United States League of Savings Institutions that 140 to 160 banks would fail or need assistance in 1986, up from last year's record of 120. At the beginning of the year, Mr. Seidman estimated that about 120 banks would fail this year. He said the midyear adjustment reflected the continuing increase in the number of institutions being added to the FDIC's problem bank list and the actual number of failures so far this year. He said that as of June 9, 55 banks had failed or required assistance, surpassing 43 failures during the similar period in 1985. Slightly more than 1,300 banks are on the FDIC's problem bank list now, up from 1,140 at the end of 1985, he said. Mr. Seidman said the increase in the number of banks on the problem list reflected problems confronting oil and gas industry lenders, continuing weakness in agriculture and in the commercial and real estate markets. He said the FDIC would receive about \$1 billion for failures and assistance agreements

Gene North Africa

كنا لجر

Europe



ACROSS

1 Malicious gossip
2 Kind of cloth or hopper
3 Secretary, e.g.
4 Reputation
5 Man-made fiber
6 Wimbledon winner, 1975
7 Part of N.B.
8 Bearings
9 Unstable particle
10 BACKWARD NATION
11 Those leaving P.C.A. members
12 "The Show"
13 Meccan faith
14 Serious opera
15 Aconogus's locale
16 Sigurd's character
17 Long, long line
18 Prevailing atmosphere
19 The (Simon Templar)
20 Capital of Manche
21 Cusco menos cuatro
22 Czech dramatist
23 Prearranged combat
24 Kneel jerks

DOWN

1 Lady of Spain
2 Liozied one
3 Hurry-gurdy
4 Role roughshod over
5 Indian percussion instrument
6 Jimmy of tennis
7 Cordoba
8 Kind of division
9 U.S.N.A. grad
10 Meditions Vic
11 RISING STAR
12 Memorable restaurant

13 Ranges of knowledge
14 Christian and Paleozoic
15 Mongolian desert
16 Thomas Wolfe's Eugene
17 Role—
18 UPSIDE-DOWN CAKES
19 First zodiacal sign
20 File's partner
21 Londoner's mood
22 Years, in Yucatan
23 Sino-Soviet river
24 Rubenack
25 Grayish blue
26 Died down
27 Copper
28 Handle
29 41—two evils
30 Candlestick
31 Tarsier's relative
32 Hermit or horseshoe
33 Coney
34 Become less hostile
35 Nothing, in Navarra
36 Pakistan language
37 "Euse", "N.C. movie
38 Fiel Lazarus
39 Man of acts.

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DENNIS THE MENACE



IF OL' MARGARET WAS HERE, SHE'D BE WEARIN' SHOES AND CARRYIN' AN UMBRELLA.

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TRAFC
BLOIM
LINGES
DELIRB

Print answer here:

Yesterday's Jumble: BULGY PAUSE MARCON SHREWD
Answer: How ballet has grown in popularity in recent years—BY LEAPS & BOUNDS

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Berlin	28	16	Bangkok	31	23
London	22	15	Hong Kong	30	22
Paris	24	16	Manila	30	22
Rome	24	16	Seoul	29	21
Madrid	24	16	Singapore	28	21
Amsterdam	24	16	Tokyo	28	21
Brussels	24	16			
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OBSERVER

Veteran-Insider Babble

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — After Ronald Reagan's big political success...

I hope nobody will ask what a significant trend is, or how a trend can be...

What's more, their discussion of nuclear-weapons strategy in 1984 showed that both had a good understanding of a complex subject...

— was it Newman? — took the customary liberal position.
Maybe it was the other way around. Not that it matters, since neither has emerged as a potential candidate...

I go on about the lack of performing artists on the political scene only because it contrasts with the situation we find when we turn to the clergy...

Jackson is a Democrat; Robertson's political activities have concentrated on the Republican Party. A Jackson vs. Robertson contest would create an American political first: a campaign in which God was on both sides.

By Sue Armstrong

DUNDEE, Scotland — Zoe Polanska-Palmer is smiling and talkative, and only a faint accent suggests she has not spent all her life in the comfortable suburb of Dundee where she lives...

Her first memory of war was being caught between advancing German units and the Red Army at her home near Odessa. Their farmhouse was requisitioned by German officers, who took everything...



Zoe Polanska-Palmer in 1943 (top), and in 1982.

in my bleakest moment I could sense something hovering over me urging me to carry on.
She was chosen for Dr. Josef Mengele's experiments and spent days getting electric shocks and chemicals pumped into her body...

She believes that young people should understand the depths to which human beings can sink, and what happens when people stop questioning the assumptions and actions of their leaders...

Her main desire when she settled in Scotland was to be as ordinary as possible. "I was very conscious that I didn't have a home like everyone else, I hadn't been to school and I wasn't educated...

It has taken a long time, and Polanska-Palmer is not sure it has brought her any nearer to understanding why such things happen. "I read James Joyce's description of hell as being a stretch of burning hell on earth, but I got out without being burned to a cinder...

PEOPLE

Moscow Music Contest

The Tchaikovsky international music competition has opened in Moscow with a message from Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, stressing the importance of art as an instrument of world peace...

King Hussein and Queen Noor of Jordan are in the Cleveland Clinic for medical examinations. In preparation for their visit, three-foot-high concrete barricades were placed around clinic buildings and security personnel were added...

Deng Xiaoping will test his bridge skills this weekend when he joins 100,000 enthusiasts in the game's largest international tournament. The Chinese leader will take part in the contest from Beijing, one of 1,000 sites linked to a control center in Paris in a tournament organized by the French and World Bridge Federations to involve players from about 70 countries...

A couple in Trenton, New Jersey, who bought lottery tickets without one another's knowledge have won a double jackpot of most \$6 million...

The charity who took down on their fund-raising from a car owned by Bob Geldof has returned the money to a radio appeal by the Irish singer's assistant...

In a ceremony designed to honor U.S.-British soldiers Charles H. Price, the U.S. ambassador to the Court of St. James has become the first foreigner to take the salute from the Royal Artillery Regiment at the Guards Parade in London...

Maintaining that she was morally responsible for the death of John Beshabi, the former singer Cathy Evelyn Smith has been sentenced to three years in prison...

LAND YOUR DREAM... REAL ESTATE OF ALL KINDS AND IN ALL PLACES IN FRIDAYS INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE TODAY ON PAGE 14

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